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SEEDS

FOR THE SOUTH

1915

FIELD OF SOY BEANS

E. A. Martin Seed Co.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

LIBRARY

SEEDS SENT BY MAIL

IT is with pleasure that we again present our yearly Catalogue of high grade seeds.

It is our desire to express our appreciation to our customers for their liberal orders in the past, and to thank those whose kind expressions of satisfaction have proven a great pleasure and a help to us in our constant effort to give the planters quality and to please them.

We again solicit the patronage of those who may have occasion to purchase seed, assuring you that your orders will have our most careful and prompt attention, and we shall always endeavor to merit your continued patronage.

SELECTION OF SEEDS.

While this list of seeds does not embrace all the numerous varieties that are advertised in the various catalogues of the country—many of which are obsolete, and the same seed often passing under half a dozen names—it does embrace all the leading standard varieties that have been tested and known to be adapted to our soil and climate.

Truck farming is a great industry in Florida. Each new season adds thousands of acres of her virgin soil to the production of vegetables for the Northern and Western markets, and as the time rolls on, experience will point the way to a success of greater magnitude than has hitherto been attained elsewhere.

READ THIS

These seeds are all grown especially for us, and are fresh, genuine and reliable. We handle no commission seeds.

Seeds of the best quality often fail to germinate by reason of improper planting, weather conditions, etc.; in fact, most failures are from disregard of necessary conditions, and since these conditions are so varied and so far beyond our control, it is impracticable for us to in any way guarantee crop results, and while we exercise every care in reason, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Market Gardeners, or other large planters, requiring larger quantities of seeds than are here offered, are invited to write us for Special Prices, and must be sure to name **varieties** and **quantities** they will want.

Please bear in mind that the prices given in this book include cost of postage, except where noted. For Peas, Beans and Corn, add proper amount as shown by parcel post table to cover postage. If purchasers desire forwarded by express they may omit the amount required for postage.

Seeds by Express or Freight. We deliver seeds to any express or railroad company, the purchaser to pay transportation charges upon receipt of goods.

Name, Address, Etc. When ordering please give your name and full address. Many orders reach us on which the name or postoffice address is lacking. It is, of course, impossible to fill these orders until they are identified.

How to Send Money. Money can be sent at our risk, either by postoffice order, bank draft, express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to $1 or more, it is best to send by one of the above methods. Postage stamps received the same as cash. Always be sure to **sign your name, postoffice, county and state.** Cash should always accompany the order.

ORDER NOW. Don't delay your seed order, as it is better to have seeds on hand weeks ahead ready to start planting at the proper time rather than wait one day when you need them.

ORDER SHEET **SPRING, 1915**

E. A. MARTIN SEED COMPANY

SEEDS

206 EAST BAY STREET **JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

See Instructions About Ordering on Page No. 1

Please Fill in These Blanks Plainly:

Your Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____

State _____

Express or Freight Office _____

Railroad _____

P. O. Order - $_____

Stamps - - - $_____

Express M. O. $_____

Checks - - - $_____

Total - - $_____

Date _____ 191

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE	
	Amount carried forward		

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE	

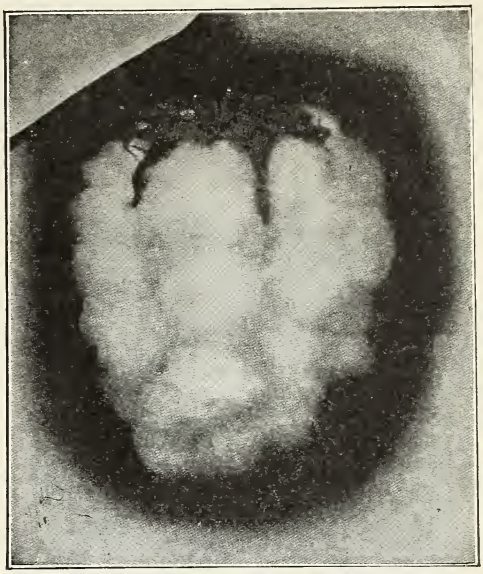
THE WHALEY SEA ILAND COTTON SEED

DIRECT FROM EDISTO ISLAND OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Every grower of Sea Island Cotton knows the importance of planting these seeds as well as the almost impossibility of getting them. We shall have two grades which are the result of fifteen years of special selection and culture.

SUPERFINE. Sells at 70 cents per pound. Splendid bearer; yields per acre, if conditions are right, 150 to 250 pounds lint. 100 pounds of Seed Cotton gives 24 pounds of lint. Bus. $5.

IMMUNE. Same as above, only it is practically proof against all attack of cotton blight, wilt and black rot. Is the result of special selection with that end in view. To illustrate: We had a five-acre piece that blighted so badly it made only 105 pounds of Seed Cotton. Had to plant the whole in slip sweet potatoes. The next season we had enough Immune Seed to plant this piece, by putting two or three seeds in hill with the hands, and the result was we gathered over 4,000 pounds of Seed Cotton on this piece. Anyone whose lands show signs of cotton blight, wilt and black rot will do well to use this Seed. Razed and sacked, 42 pounds to bushel. Bus. $3.50.



Whaley Cotton.

ASPARAGUS

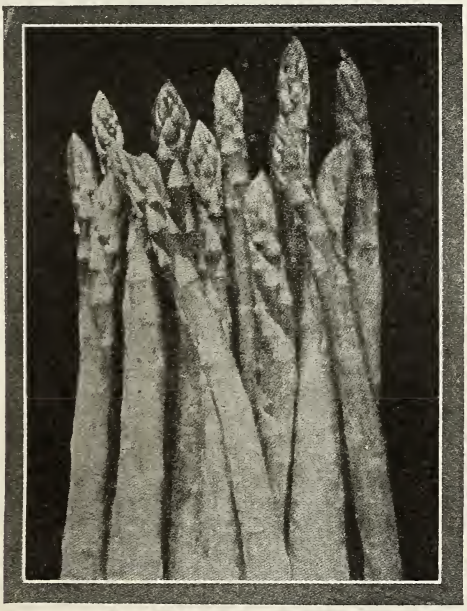
Sow one ounce for 60 feet of drill, in rows 1 foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of 2 feet. Set the plants (in rows) from 3 to 4 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from 6 to 8 inches. On the approach of winter cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best.

Giant Argenteuil.—Originally a selection from imported French stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by the most successful truckers and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size and always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Palmetto.—Although of southern origin, it is well adapted to the North and it is extensively grown for the markets; it brings high prices, owing to its large size, beautiful color and regularity of stalk. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS

Most valuable food for hogs that can be grown. Every hog raiser should plant them. After one acre is planted their value will be so appreciated that larger areas will be devoted to them. They are not only very healthful, but as a fattening agent are unexcelled. They yield very heavily, 200 to 350 bushels to the acre being realized on good soil. It is not necessary to dig them, for, if given an opportunity, the hogs will help themselves. Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses.

Artichokes need planting but once and little or no culture after the first year. Cut as potatoes, only smaller; plant in rows three and one-half feet apart. Plow deep, plant shallow, say two inches. The second year, break up the ground as for corn; they will come up thickly all over the surface. Run through each way with a cultivator when a few inches high.

Jerusalem. Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Cultivate like potatoes. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. $2.50.

SEED POTATOES

We have just received our supply of Genuine Northern-grown Seed Potatoes, and beg to quote the following varieties in 150-lb. sacks. Prices subject to change.

Early Red Bliss Triumph. $3.00.
Spaulding's No. 4 Rose. $3.00.
Irish Cobbler. $3.00.
Write for special prices on 5-bag lots or more.

DWARF BEANS (Crop Short)

CALLED STRING BEANS, BUSH BEANS AND SNAP BEANS.

One quart to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills; 1½ bushels to the acre, in drills. Mature for table use from 30 to 50 days from germination, according to variety.

Culture.—Plant from end of December, and for succession, every two weeks until May. Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again. They are ready for the table in from thirty to fifty days after planting. Beans do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good, it is better to use a good fertilizer. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the Beans are planted. For field culture plant in rows 2½ feet apart and about 3 inches between the Beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 3 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 18 inches apart. Up to the time of blooming cultivate often.

If Beans are wanted by mail, add at the rate of 2 lbs. per quart for postage.

Green-Podded Beans

Improved Early Red Valentine.—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth, and producing enormously—the great market-garden, green-colored snap Bean. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.25.

Extra-Early Refugee.—Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. This Bean is always sure of bringing the very best prices in market. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.25.

Refugee, or 1,000-to-1.—One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer and is more productive. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.25.

Early Mohawk.—An old, popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.50.

Longfellow.—A superior type of green-podded snap Bean; early, hardy, prolific, round pods of attractive appearance. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.25.

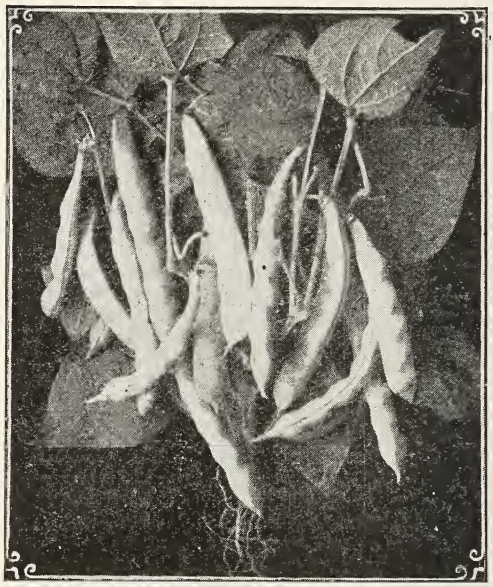
Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod.—Claimed to be hardier and will stand frost better than any other early kind, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Qt. 40 cts., pk. $2.25, bu. $8.00.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. An exceptionally fine Bean, for either home use or market. It ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long, 5½ to 6½ inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless and are borne continuously for weeks. Qt. 40 cts., pk. $2.25, bu. $8.50.

Black Valentine. This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy, and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury by cold. It is fully as quick-growing as the Red-speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. Qt. 40 cts., pk. $2.50, bu. $9.00.

Wax-Podded Bush or Snap Beans

Hodson Wax.—A new and distinct type of wax Bean; strong, healthy growth, and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, the plant being loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, and of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main-crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $6.50.



Davis White Kidney Wax Bean.

Dwarf Black Wax.—A favorite main-crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $8.00.

Davis White Kidney Wax.—Pods remarkably long, straight and of a handsome waxy white color; enormously productive. Seed white. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.25, bu. $7.75.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Most popular of all wax varieties in the South for either market or home use. Matures in five to six weeks; a strong, vigorous grower, bearing heavy crops of long, showy pods, tender, and of the finest flavor. In shipping, it stands up well, bringing top prices. Is remarkably free from rust. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.50, bu. $8.75.

Dwarf Golden Wax. An old, well-known favorite variety for private gardens. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow and very fleshy, and of the best quality. Qt. 35 cts, pk. $2.25, bu. $9.00.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

ALMOST THE ENTIRE YEAR

One quart to 150 hills, 10 to 12 quarts to the acre in drills. Matures for table use from 48 to 85 days from germination.

These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about 2 inches deep. As the matured Bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, especially in Florida, where the season of growth is almost the entire year. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 or 8 feet high should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

If Beans are wanted by mail, add at th rate of 2 lbs. per quart for postage.

Kentucky Wonder.—The most popular of all Pole Beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often attaining a length of 9 to 10 inches, and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very meaty, tender and stringless when young, assuming a saddleback shape with age, being broader in width than depth and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the Beans ripen. Very early. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $6.75.

White-seeded Kentucky Wonder. We now offer the Green-Pod White-seeded Kentucky Wonder—a continuous bearer and almost rust-proof, the round pods being stringless. The seed is pure white, and, in many respects, superior to the old green-podded form. Qt. 40 cts., pk. $2.25, bu. $8.00.

Southern Prolific. Strictly a Southern Bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.00.

Old Homestead. This we regard as far ahead of any other green-pod Pole Bean; is ten days earlier; enormously productive and entirely stringless. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $6.75.

Lazy Wife. So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry Beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $1.50, bu. $6.00.

White Creaseback. A fine, early, green-podded Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless, and of the best quality. The Beans are white, and are excellent shelled for winter use. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $1.50, bu. $6.00.

Scarlet Runner. A popular English variety; very ornamental, with scarlet blossoms. Qt. 50 cts.

Dwarf or Bush Lima Beans

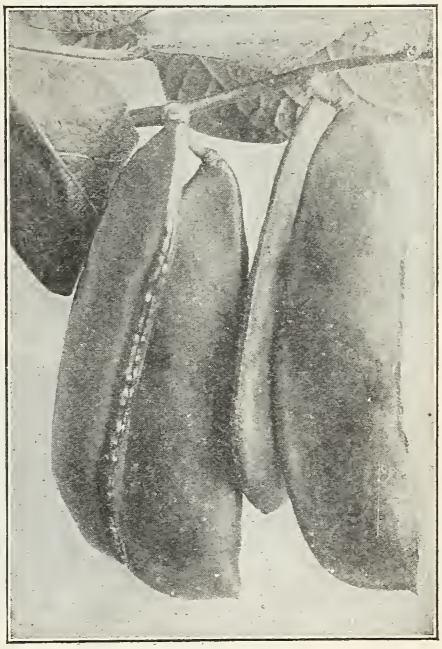
Mature earlier than Pole Limas.

One pint of small-seeded sorts plants from 100 to 125 feet, and is sufficient for an ordinary garden, or one quart of the large-seeded sorts. For succession, make two plantings, four weeks apart. Mature in from 75 to 90 days from planting.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.—This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the large size and excellent flavor of the Beans make it desirable. Qt. 40 cts., pk. $2.75, bu. $10.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety has enjoyed great popularity. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas, and wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to the bush, bearing three to four small Beans. Of hardy growth, very prolific and continues in bearing till frost. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.75.

Fordhook Bush Lima. The Beans of this new variety are of the Large Lima type, but are thicker and rounder, and of superior flavor. The bush itself is of stiff, erect habit, holding the Beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured from being beaten to the ground by wind or rain. It is also very prolific, and the pods contain from four to five large, fat Beans each, lying closely together. The pods are so closely packed that the Beans are very easily shelled. The green Beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet of flavor when cooked. We recommend this new introduction to our customers as a thoroughly distinct and valuable improvement in Bush Limas. Qt. 40 cts., pk. $3.25, bu. $12.00.



Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.

Pole Lima or Butter Beans

Large White Lima.—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell Bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Qt. 40 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.00.

Small Lima, or Sieva.—Similar in every way to Large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South and immensely popular. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.00.

Our Beans are grown for us by the most reliable growers and are true to name, and the quality is, beyond a doubt, the very best to be obtained.

BEETS

Two ounces will sow 50 feet of drill, 6 to 8 pounds one acre. Mature for table use 35 to 60 days from germination.

Culture.—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. In this latitude Beets are sown in January to May, and from the first of August to December. Some market-gardeners sow them every month in the year. Seeds should be soaked twelve hours before planting, as this softens the bur and allows the seed germ to prove itself much quicker. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. For a small garden, the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart.
Prices of all kinds of Beets are by mail, postpaid.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

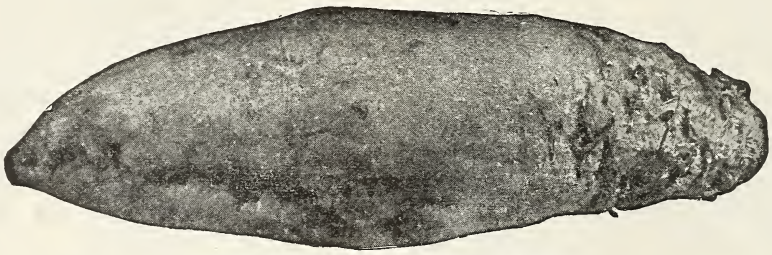
Extra-Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—An old standard sort, both for market-gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

Extra-Early Eclipse.—A most popular market-gardener's Beet for the South, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Of remarkably fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood-red, which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine, sweet and tender. A heavy cropper, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Our specially selected strain of Eclipse has proved to be most successful for fall planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

Detroit Dark Red.—A blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $1.00.

Long Smooth Blood.—Long, smooth and very dark red; a late variety. Our strain of this variety cannot be excelled, and will produce perfect Beets, which will always be in demand in market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers to northern markets. The Beet is of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and, above all, of very quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor quite so round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in early stages of its growth, a decided advantage both for forcing and early cropping, which accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $1.25.



Long Red Mammoth Prize Mangel.

Mangel-Wurzel

Six to Eight pounds of seed will sow an acre.

Culture.—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thinned out to 12 to 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. Study your soil before planting.

Prices on all varieties of Mangel-Wurzels as follows: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Large Red Globe.—Globe-shaped; red; similar to Yellow Globe and a good sort for stock.

Long Red Mammoth Prize.—The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons per acre; quality superior; the best for deep soil.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet

The stalks when cooked and served like asparagus make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring it yields salad all summer. Grow a row and you will not be without it hereafter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.)

Of the cabbage family, producing numerous heads on the stem, of most delicious quality, as well as cabbage-like head at the top. Use and cultivate the same as winter cabbage.

Perfection. A new and greatly superior variety of American growth which forms heads ready for picking about three weeks earlier than other varieties. It makes stronger plants and more heads. A profitable crop for market gardeners. Pkg. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $1.75.

Broccoli

Requires a longer season than either cabbage or cauliflower to develop.

Culture.—The same cultivation as suggested for cauliflower should be given to Broccoli.

Early White Cape. The best variety. The heads are white, compact, and hard, and it is a hardy, vigorous, and easily grown sort. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. $1, lb. $3.50, postpaid.

Do not fail to include in your order Detroit Dark Red Beet, an exceptionally fine variety which will most certainly please you.

ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

CABBAGE

For cutting matures 65 to 120 days, according to variety.

Culture.—Have soil in your bed in the best possible condition. Do not make it too rich or your plants will grow quickly and consequently be weak. Such plants will not stand the shock of transplanting. Soil that has been manured the previous year is to be preferred. Seed should be drilled 6 inches apart, and not too thick; cover lightly and press the soil down firmly around seed. Keep plants watered and free from grass or weeds. Plant during February and March; again in July and August. For spring and summer crop, sow from August 15 to November 1. Six ounces of seed will supply enough plants to set one acre. We advise rows 2½ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart in the row.

All prices are mail postpaid.

Henderson's Early Summer.—A favorite round-headed variety, making larger heads than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later, and an excellent second-early sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.

All-Head Early.—Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts., lb. $2.25.

Surehead.—All head and always sure to head; this very popular variety is rightly named Surehead, because it never fails to form a good solid head, even on poor soil, but the richer the soil the larger and finer the head; it is the finest late Cabbage in this country and best for market. Heads the list for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.

Copenhagen Market. Very fine, nearly as early as Wakefield with large round solid heads. Pkg. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. $4.00.

Chinese Cabbage.—This is the kind of Cabbage universally grown in China. It does not head up solid like our Cabbage, but makes a loose roll of leaves, tender and white, but different in taste from our Cabbage. The stems are thick and brittle like celery. It is better to be blanched by tying up the outside leaves around the plant. It is a great curiosity and really a delicious vegetable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.50.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.—This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Charleston Wakefield.—This is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. We have a very superior strain of this variety. We recommend it very strongly, both for market and home use, as one of the most satisfactory and profitable varieties, either for late fall or early spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. $2.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.00.

Fine Early Winnigstadt.—Ninety-nine plants in every hundred warranted to head up hard and fine. One of the best for either early or late use; it rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $1.75.

Improved Early Drumhead.—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes name from its shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $1.75.

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Succession—Largely a market-gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity, it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but is nearly double the size of those varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. Succession is a good variety and a favorite in many parts of Florida. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.00.

Red Rock (Henderson's Mammoth).—The largest and surest-heading red Cabbage. Heads as large and solid as Flat Dutch and fine-grained. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Florida Header.—One of the finest for second-early or for late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard header. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.00.

Large Late Drumhead.—A favorite winter Cabbage, especially among shippers, as it stands transportation well. The heads are very large, heavy, solid, and good keepers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy.—This should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter Cabbage. Our stock is the very best that can be had, and will make fine, large heads. If used after being touched by frost, it is equal to cauliflower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—As a variety for winter market, this Cabbage has no superior. The heads are large, round, solid, broad and flat on top, often tinted with reddish brown after being touched by frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety and one of the best keepers. With good cultivation on moist, rich ground, 95 per cent of them will head up. Decidedly one of the best varieties for late cultivation in our state. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.25.

PRICES ON CABBAGE SEED ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

CARROTS

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 pounds required for an acre. Matures about 60 days from germination.

Culture.—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light, well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market-gardeners sow in drills, about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops, cover ½ inch deep and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¾ inch deep and thin to 4 inches.

Prices of all varieties, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

Chantenay Half-Long.—A new stump-rooted French variety, the best of its class. Unexcelled in productiveness and quality. Very uniform in growth. Roots about 5 inches long, large at the top and gradually tapering to the base. Medium early and fine for both market and home gardens.

Danvers Half-Long.—One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange-color, 8 to 10 inches in length, thick and ending in a somewhat abrupt point.

Early Scarlet Horn.—One of the most popular of the early varieties. Color a deep orange, of a most delicious flavor and makes a most splendid crop in light shallow soils. A favorite in both market and home garden. Roots 4 to 5 inches long.

Oxheart, or Guerande.—This is deserving of general cultivation. It grows 3 or 4 inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape.

Improved Long Orange.—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange-color, and free from side roots; superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, 3 pounds to the acre. Matures from 36 to 50 days.

Culture.—For early use, plant, as soon as the ground is warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, eight to ten seeds in a hill. Cover ½ inch deep. When danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill.

Prices of Cucumber are by mail, postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine.—The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 80 cts.

Early Fortune.—A favorite with Florida truckers. Good variety for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 90 cts.

New Klondike.—Very dark green, 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches thick; remains crisp a long time. It is a grand market sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Improved Long Green.—Grows 10 to 12 inches long, but makes fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color, firm and crisp; quality excellent. A great bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Japanese Climbing.—A real climber. The fruit is of extra quality and dark green. Prolific and a desirable table variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.25.

Boston Pickling.—Short, smooth and pointed; bright green; great yielder; one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

West India Gherkin.—The only genuine Gherkin. Small, oval, covered with spines; light green. For pickling exclusively. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.

Davis Perfect. A grand new variety. Everyone who saw the crop last year says they never saw anything to equal it. Dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 in. They hold color till nearly ripe when they turn white without a yellow streak on them. Quality fine, as seeds are very soft when fit for table use. Very tender, brittle and of exceptional flavor. Early as earliest strain of White Spine and outyields all others. Pkg. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Davis Perfect.

Early Cluster. Fruit small and borne in pairs; light green; a great bearer. Pkg. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

CELERY

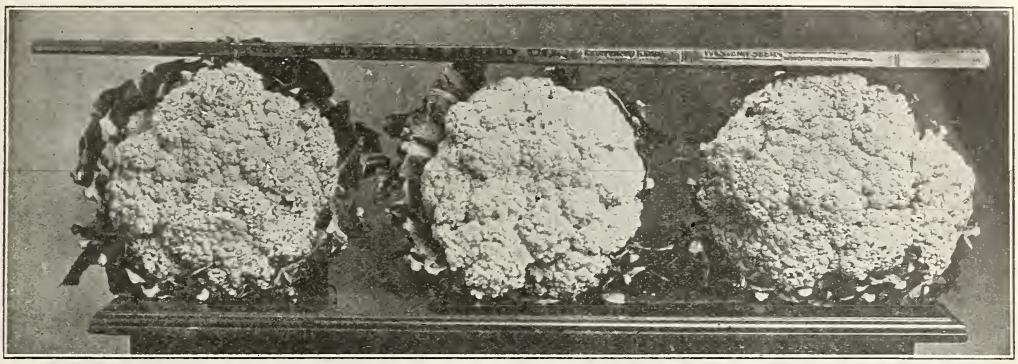
Golden Self-Blanching.

One ounce sows about 100 feet and produces about 8,000 good plants; 8 ounces to set one acre. Matures from 120 to 160 days.

Culture.—Celery requires a moist and fertile soil. If your soil is not fertile, you must make it so by heavy applications of well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. In Florida, sow seed for general crop from August 15 to November 15. Seed must not be covered more than ¼ inch and bed must be well shaded. When plants are from 4 to 6 inches high, cut tops off two or three times to make stocky plants. Transplant when 6 inches high into trenches and as the plants grow, keep drawing the earth up around them, to blanch the stalks for market.

Golden Self-blanching.—Of compact growth, with large, solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. $1.25, lb. $15.00.

Boston Market.—Dwarf branching variety, grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor; its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.50.



Henderson Early Snowball.

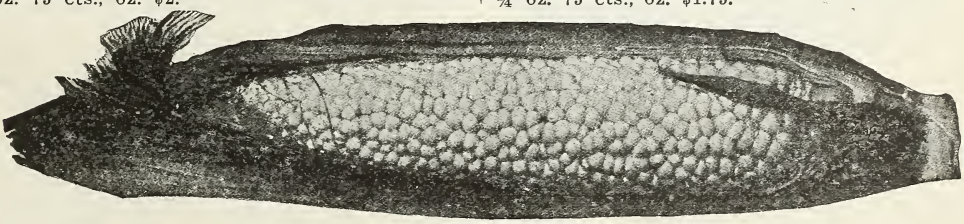
CAULIFLOWER

One fourth ounce produces about 500 plants; 3 ounces make enough to set out an acre. Matures heads in 90 days from planting.

Culture.—Cauliflower will grow on soil welladapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. varying with different climatic conditions the seed are sown at all seasons. They must be put out just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

Henderson's Early Snowball.—This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. $2.

Early Favorite.—A new variety and we think the best early, large-growing kind; forms a large head, which is solid, crisp and tender, and will form heads under unfavorable conditions more surely than any other. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. $1.75.



Country Gentleman.

CORN, GARDEN

One quart will plant 200 hills, and from 8 to 10 quarts one acre. Matures for table use in from 65 to 80 days.

Culture. Plant the early Corn in well-manured ground. Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears.

If Corn is wanted by mail, add at the rate of 2 lbs. per qt. for postage.

Adams' Early. The hardiest and earliest variety for table use; can be planted earlier than any other, but is not a Sweet Corn; white, indented grains and short ear. Qt. 15 cts., pk. $1.00, bu. $3.00.

Truckers' Favorite. Never have we introduced a Corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early to follow Early Adams, it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white Corn, with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Qt. 15 cts., pk. $1, bus. $3.50.

Stowell's Evergreen. If planted at the same time with earlier varieties and at intervals of two weeks, it will keep the table supplied till October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in fresh condition suitable for cooking. Qt. 15 cts., pk. $1.00, bus. $3.75.

Country Gentleman. Late. Very distinct from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as five ears on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernels of pearly whiteness. This is considered the finest of all Sweet Corn; the quality is delicious and will delight the most fastidious epicure. Qt. 15 cts., pk. $1.00, bus. $3.75.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest, but largest, of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Qt. 15 cts., pk. $1.00, bus. $3.75.

Pop Corn

Add Postage if wanted by mail.

White Rice. A fine variety, clear white, and very productive. Pops beautifully. Crisp, large and white. Lb. 15 cts.

Red Beauty. A variety which for extreme earliness, great productiveness, crispness, sweetness and depth of grain and smallness of cob, cannot be excelled. It pops splendidly and matures four months from the time it is planted. Lb. 15 cts.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular and satisfactory winter vegetables. Is similar in growth to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, and withstands insect attacks much better. While Collards are sometimes sown and used during the spring and summer, their principal use is as a late winter vegetable.

Culture.—One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, or 150 feet of row. Sow in spring, or summer, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers.

North Carolina Short-Stem.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large, spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Southern, or **Georgia.**—This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the Collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

WATER CRESS

Culture—Sow Water Cress in the spring, along the edges of creeks or ponds. The seed can also be sown in seed-bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. It is also developing into quite a profitable industry in some sections, for shipment and sale in our larger markets.

True Water Cress. Grows along the banks of ponds and streams, and is easily introduced; leaves are quite large and thick; a fine salad, sold in immense quantities in the large markets in spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼ lb. $1.25.

Cress, or **Pepper Grass.** This is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a very agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Repeated sowing is necessary to secure a succession. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

EGGPLANT

One ounce for 1,000 plants, requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing.

Culture.—Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a strong heat. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting.

Florida High Bush.—Rich purple; oblong in shape; exceedingly productive; will stand more heat than any other variety. Bushes stand high up, holding the fruit well off the ground, thereby preserving the fruit better than other sorts during rainy weather, also diminishing the number of blighted fruit to a great extent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. $3.50.

Black Beauty.—The best of all. Fruits large, handsome shape, and of a rich glossy black. It is as early as any, very productive and thornless. Our stock is true and is as good as can be grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. $3.50.

Improved Large Purple Thornless.—For years this variety has been the standard for southern market-gardeners and shippers. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark rich purple color. The earliest of all large-fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which are so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. A trial will make you appreciative of the superiority of this variety over others, for it has many points of excellence not possessed by the varieties of Eggplant commonly grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. $3.25.

Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture.—Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart in the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate.

Batavian, or **Escarolle.**—Forms large heads of broad thick leaves, which can be blanched for a salad or it will make excellent cooked greens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 35 cts., lb. $1.25.

Green Curled.—One of the hardiest and best for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 35 cts., lb. $1.25.

White Curled.—This beautiful variety does not need blanching to prepare it for use The midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely curled leaves almost white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 40 cts., lb. $1.50.

KOHLRABI

One ounce to 100 yards of row.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Also known as "Turnip-rooted Cabbage." Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches.

Early White Vienna.—The best variety. Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. $1.50.

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LETTUCE

One ounce will sow 100 square feet, or 120 feet in drill. Three pounds to an acre. From 40 to 50 days from sowing to maturity.

Lettuce can be sown almost every month in the year in our section. If you have hotbeds or even coldframes, you can produce fine, big heads all through the winter months. In Florida it is grown as an open-ground crop through the winter months. The best way to grow Lettuce is to sow seed thickly in rich earth and when plants are well up, transplant in rows 2 feet apart, placing plants 6 inches apart in the row. Use rich ground or else fertilize heavily. If you want crisp, tender Lettuce, free from bitterness, the growth must be rapid. If Lettuce is grown in above manner and head varieties used, you will not fail to make good heads.

Big Boston.—This splendid Lettuce has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of the South. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery, yellow heads with thoroughly blanched hearts; crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.

Prize Head Early. Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the very best for private use. Pkg. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

California Cream Butter.—Good for open-ground planting at all seasons in the South. Heads large and solid, the inside blanching to a beautiful cream-yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.25.

Henderson's New York Cabbage.—A fine new sort, with heads 18 inches in diameter and weighing nearly four pounds; nearly as large as a summer cabbage; one of the best for summer use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. $1.

Royal Summer Cabbage.—A good-sized head Lettuce for summer use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.

Simpson Early Curled.—White-seeded. A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.

May King.—A handsome, light green, heading variety of medium size and excellent quality. Outdoors the heads mature exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts, and often the edges of the outer leaves have a brownish tinge. The plant is very compact for so large a head. It is very satisfactory also for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.25.

Black-seeded Simpson.—A very popular sort among market-gardeners. Forms a large, loose head, its nearly white, curly leaves thin, exceedingly tender and of good quality. Splendid for growing under glass and early planting outside. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.

Big Boston.

Cos, Romaine or **Celery Lettuce.**—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $1.25.

HERBS

Culture—The seeds should be sown in spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted to about 4 inches. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossom develops, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

Caraway. The seeds of this herb are used for flavoring and render satisfaction when devoted to this purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts.

Sage. Cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in the spring on very rich ground. Cultivate often and thin the plants to 16 inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plants are coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter, and may be divided. If this is done, they will give a second crop superior in quality to the first. It requires four to five pounds to plant an acre in drills. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $1.50.

Thyme. Used both green and dry. Should be in every garden. Oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts.

White London.—Considered the best for salads and like spinach; leaves light green. It is best when about 4 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in about 50 days.

Culture.—Sow from the middle of March to the beginning of April in prepared beds; transplant in April and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and should be much more extensively grown than it is. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—Grows about 2 feet high; leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled; very hardy, and is improved by a light frost. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Siberian.—Leaves curled on edges; hardy, withstanding the most rigorous winters; blue or slate-colored leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

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MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the southern states. The white or yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.

Brown, or Black.—Considered more pungent than White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

New Chinese.—Its leaves are about twice the size of White, and of a sweet, pungent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Southern Giant Curled.—This is grown extensively in the South. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

Large London Flag. The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $1.50.

LEEK

Four pounds to plant an acre.

Culture of Leek is about the same as onions. Sow either in early fall or spring. Sow in beds or drills, and, when 6 inches high, transplant in rows, setting as deep as possible without covering center leaves.

MELON, MUSK

Rocky Ford.

One ounce will plant about 80 hills; 4 pounds to plant an acre. Matures in from 65 to 80 days.

Culture.—A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and, after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.

Tip Top. One of the latest. Its shape varies from round to slightly oblong; skin pale green, covered with a handsome netting; flesh rich deep salmon color, and sweet and spicy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Rocky Ford. The flesh is deep and thick, and light green in color, except next to the seeds, where it inclines toward a yellow. The flavor is exceedingly fine. The skin is regularly ribbed and thickly netted. It is a firm, solid melon, and will carry in perfect condition for a week or more after its removal from the vine. It is a heavy cropper, and in wide favor as a market melon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Hackensack Extra-Early Improved. A selection from an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

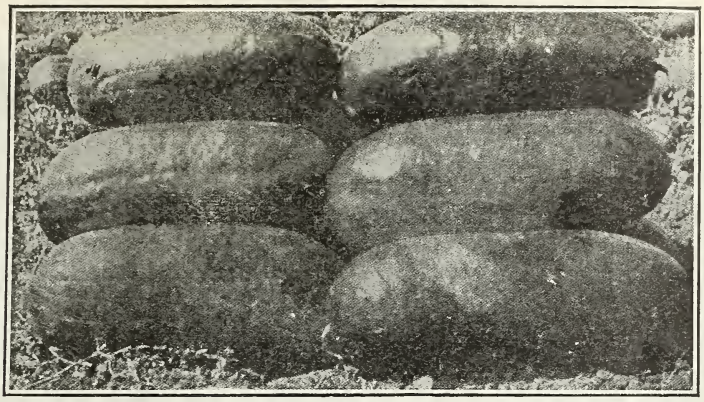
Fine-netted Nutmeg. Small; very early and fine-netted; fruit round; flesh green and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

The Princess. Slightly elongated; skin dark green and densely netted; ribs shallow; flesh deep salmon-yellow; rich, spicy flavor; a splendid market melon, averaging 6 to 8 lbs. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

Banana Cantaloupe. Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows from 2 to 2½ feet in length; flesh deep salmon, of good quality. It is eagerly bought, owing to its odd appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.25.

Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Large, long, oval and deeply ribbed; flesh light salmon-yellow and very thick and sweet. Is used in its yellow state for mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.

Emerald Gem. The melons are about the size of Netted Gem. The flesh is of a beautiful salmon-color, and is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.



Kleckley Sweet.

MELON, WATER

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 4 pounds to plant an acre. Matures from 65 to 90 days from germination.

Culture.—Watermelons are cultivated in hills, which should be 6 to 8 feet apart each way, and composed of light, moderately rich soil. The hills should be dug about 2 feet square, 18 inches deep, and half filled with well-rotted manure. Plant ten seeds to a hill, and when the plants are well up, thin out to three.

Georgia Rattlesnake. The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon-grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it, both for shipping and table qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption, for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. Ripens early, has dark skin, with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sugary. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Kleckley Sweets. A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market, but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary, and melting to the highest degree, and entirely free from stringiness. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Kolb Gem. Originated in Alabama, and more largely grown in the South than any other; as a shipping variety has no superior; dark green, mottled; nearly round; superb. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Seminole. This melon has the peculiar distinction of being of two distinct colors—gray and light green; melons of both colors are exactly alike in shape, size, color of seed and all other points except color of skin; oblong, large, productive and of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Sweet Heart. Globular in shape; skin very bright, mottled green; flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but exceedingly sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Mountain Sweet. An old variety but still the standard of excellence for quality; fruit long and very dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Alabama Sweet. Skin dark green; flesh tender and sweet. Fine for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Ice Cream. (White-seeded.) One of the earliest varieties and one of the best for the North; shape nearly round; light green and slightly mottled; fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Eden. Very popular. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, except that it has a brighter stripe and is more attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Triumph. A cross between the Duke Jones and Kolb Gem, having the handsome dark green color of the former and the fine shipping qualities of the latter, but infinitely superior in flavor and grows much larger than either, having been known to attain a weight of over 100 lbs. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Duke Jones. Similar to the old Jones, but stands shipment better and is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. An excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Pearson. This is a new melon and is quite a favorite one in the South. It is exceedingly productive, and is a strong, vigorous grower. The color of this melon is a dark green, with a stripe which is still darker; it is long and quite large in size, sometimes 80 pounds. Thin rind though tough. The flesh is tender and is quite red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Gray National. One of the best melons, either for market or home use. Frequently weighs 50 pounds. Will stand shipping fairly well, is of extra fine appearance and unsurpassed quality. Flesh tender, firm and very sweet and luscious. White seeds, tipped with black. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tom Watson. We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

ALL THE PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

ONION SEEDS

White Silverskin.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, 5 or 6 pounds in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. Matures about 180 days from sowing.

Culture.—The Onion, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Sow thinly in drills about ¼ inch deep and 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

Bermuda Onions

(GENUINE TENERIFFE-GROWN)

These are the Onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest Onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct and we know there is no better stock to be had. May be sown either in the fall or early spring. Both White and Red varieties.

White Bermuda.—This is the standard variety for market crops for shipping. While it is known as "White Bermuda," it is really a light straw-color or pale yellow. We make this explanation as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white Onion. Less than six months required from the time of sowing the seed to the full maturity and shipment of the crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. $3.00.

Red Bermuda.—Identical with White Bermuda, except that it is a pale red, and is the right variety where a red Onion is preferred. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. $2.50.

Crystal Wax.—This is the Onion that is so highly prized because of its earliness. Our seed is genuine, imported from Teneriffe. There is none better in the world. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. $4.00.

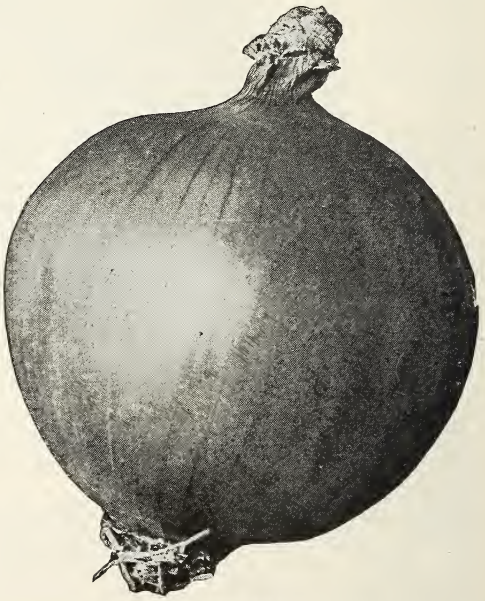
Prizetaker.—Large, and of particularly fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish Onions. Straw-color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very attractive Onion. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $2.00.

Onion Sets (Measured Bu.)

Ten to 12 bushels to the acre, according to size. Prices subject to market change.
Add 10 cts. per quart if wanted by mail.

Culture.—Plant the sets 4 inches apart in rows about ½ inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. Fall planting of Onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practised.

White Silverskin.—Plant from August to and through March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 90 cts., bu. $3.25.



Prizetaker.

Yellow Danvers.—The hardiest of all the ordinary varieties of Onion Sets. While not the earliest, they are a good, all-round, very productive variety. Write for closest market prices on larger quantities. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 80 cts., bu. $3.00.

White Multiplier.—This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make so large Onions, but is a better keeper than the yellow. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 90 cts.

White Bermuda Onion Sets, 25c per qt., $1.25 per pk., $4.50 per bu.

ALL THE PRICES ON THIS PAGE, EXCEPT FOR ONION SETS, ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

OKRA

One ounce will plant 100 hills. 20 pounds to plant an acre. About 60 days from planting to maturity.

Cultivated for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. Highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. Can be cured like dried apples and then used for soup at any time.

Culture.—Sow seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills, 2 feet apart. After plants are up, thin to 9 inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather when quite green and about 1½ inches long.

White Velvet.—Bears round, white, smooth pods, of extra large size, in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded.—Wonderfully productive. Intense green pods, 8 or 9 inches long; do not get hard. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Extra-Early-Dwarf.—Green pods. Very early and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Early Dwarf White.—White pods. Pods extra long, measuring a foot in length; thick and fleshy; early and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Long Green.—Pods long, green, ribbed; heavy bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

MARTIN'S FAVORITE OKRA.

This is a new and distinct Dwarf Green Variety, unknown to catalogues, only a few hundred pounds sold in 1914, and only a limited quantity offered for 1915. This combines the good points of all the Green varieties, and grown for the home, table or market is superior to any other. The originator predicts that this will, within a few years, supersede all other Green Okra, just as the White Velvet eliminated the old-time Dwarf and Tall White. This variety attains a height of three to three and a half feet, produces long slender green pods (10 to 12 inches), comparatively free from ridges, and the most prolific the originator has ever seen, easily produces 20 per cent more caskets of uniform size pods than any other.

We assure you that you will make no mistake in planting Martin's Favorite Okra, either for home or market.

We anticipate a big demand for this variety and the supply is limited, and our supply may be exhausted before all of our customers' orders are filled. However, we trust that every grower will be able to try the new variety. Price per lb., $1.00. Price per oz., 15c. In 5-lb. lots, 90c lb.; in 10-lb. lots, 85c per lb.

PARSNIPS

About 8 pounds to plant an acre.

The value of Parsnips is not well enough known in the South. They are not only very valuable as culinary vegetables, but they make the very best cattle feed, exceeding even the carrot in value for this purpose. They require a deeply prepared loam for their fullest development. The seed is very slow to germinate, and should be sown early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart for hand cultivation, or 30 inches apart for horse cultivation. Thin out to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate often.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown.—The very best sort in existence. A large yielder of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

PARSLEY

One ounce for 150 feet of drill. 7 pounds to plant an acre. About 65 days from sowing to cutting.

Culture.—Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. For winter use, protect in a frame or light cellar, or in pots or boxes in the house.

Fine Double Curled.—A standard variety; plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $1.00.

PEPPERS

One ounce to plant 100 yards of row. Is edible in 90 to 120 days.

Peppers are very popular in all sections of the South. They are largely used in salads, etc. The thick-fleshed sorts are very fine sliced. Peppers should be sown early in boxes or hot-beds and transplanted into a loamy well-fertilized situation in rows about 2 feet apart, and 18 inches to 2 feet in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly, continuing until frost, and you will be rewarded with a continuous crop as long as cultivation is kept up. The seed we offer is of the very best strains, carefully tested.

Ruby King.—An enormous variety, growing from 4½ to 6 inches long and about 3 inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper-hash, and also makes an excellent dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and vigorous. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 90 cts., lb. $3.25.

Mammoth Bell, or Bull Nose.—This is the most popular of all sweet varieties; is very mild in flavor and flesh very thick. It is a very fine variety for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. $2.50.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous.—Largest of all sweet Peppers. Plants are of extra-strong, vigorous growth, branching freely and very prolific. Fruits much larger than Ruby King and Large Bell, almost square in shape. Flesh very thick. Its flavor is very mild and free from fiery taste. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. $2.65.

Ruby Giant. (New.) Largest of all. Red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. $1.25, lb. $4.00.

Chinese Giant.—An enormous sort, some times measuring six inches in diameter. Very handsome, mild and superior quality for stuffing. Plants are vigorous and very prolific, and peppers are late maturing. We strongly recommend this, either for home use or market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. $4.75.

Cayenne.—A long, slim pod, rather pointed, and, when ripe, a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. $2.75.

Red Cherry.—Fruit small and cherry-shaped; largely used for pickles, as they are very hot. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. $2.85.

Neapolitan.—Particularly valuable for our southern shippers and market-gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red pepper. The plants are very strong, very stocky, and the peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well and keeps in prime condition a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. $1.25, lb. $4.00.

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Our Incubator and Brooder Catalogue will show methods that will help you in raising poultry. Send for it.

ENGLISH OR GARDEN PEAS

Culture.—Two or three bushels are required to the acre. The smooth varieties are the hardiest and should be planted first. The seed is usually sown thickly in double rows, and these double rows, constituting one row, should be about 3½ to 4 feet apart. Cover seed 2 or 3 inches, and, if too thick, thin to about 1½ to 2 inches. Cultivate often, especially in dry weather. A thick stand is desirable. It is not necessary to provide supports for the dwarf sorts. Peas grow fairly well on poor soils, but a little fertilizer will greatly increase the yield. Well-rotted stable manure in the drill is splendid, but fresh manure should be avoided unless it is broadcasted.

If Peas are wanted by mail, add at the rate of 2 lbs. per quart for postage.

First and Best. A splendid strain of first-early Peas. While it may not be, in certain respects, the equal of some of the newer specialties, yet, for general-purpose planting, where a tested variety is wanted, this is one that will give full satisfaction. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.00.

Bliss' American Wonder.—The first variety of dwarf, compact growth and early maturity having a wrinkled seed and rich, sweet flavor. While a number of improved varieties have been introduced since, this still remains a leading favorite for home and market. The vines grow only 8 to 10 inches high, and pods mature in quick succession to the Extra-Early. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.50.

Bliss' Everbearing.—This is a new second-early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight Peas each. The vine is of dwarf habit, growing from 15 to 20 inches in height. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.00.

McLean's Little Gem.—A favorite early wrinkled variety maturing a little later than American Wonder, of a somewhat taller growth, and a little more prolific; pods of fair length and Peas of excellent quality. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.25.

Claudit.—Resembles the Alaska, except that the pod is broader and a trifle longer. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.50.

Alderman.—This is a very large-podded Pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large-podded sorts, and are well filled with large Peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep green, straight, handsome pods, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall-growing main-crop class of Peas. The vines are from 3½ to 4 feet in height. A point of superiority which must not be overlooked is the unusual flavor and quality of the Peas. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. Be sure to include Alderman Peas in your order. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.00.

Telephone.—Pods very large, filled with immense Peas of first-class quality; one of the finest yet introduced. Height, 4½ feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.75.

Dwarf Telephone (Carter's Daisy).—Excellent new variety; large, well-filled pods; Peas of fine flavor. Height, 1½ feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.00.

Premium Gem.—Hardy, prolific, uniform in habit of growth; pods medium size and well filled; medium early. Height, 1½ feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.50.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market-gardeners, and for extensive planting for the home market. Height, 5 feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.00.

Nott's Excelsior.—Height, 14 inches. This sort resembles the American Wonder, but grows a trifle taller and the pods are somewhat larger. It is of compact, dwarf growth, and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods average 3 inches in length. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.50.

Sutton's Excelsior.—Pods 3 inches long, broad, straight, well filled to the point. Quite prolific, medium early. Height, 15 inches. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $2.00, bu. $7.00.

Gradus.

Laxtonian. A large podded Dwarf variety; pods similar to Gradus, nearly as large and a little earlier. Height 1½ ft. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.50, bu. $9.00.

Gradus, or **Prosperity.** The most popular, large-podded, wrinkled sort. It matures just after the extra-early varieties, and produces a good crop of pods 4 inches long, providing it is planted on light, warm, rich soil, but very disappointing under adverse conditions. The quality is excellent. Height 3 feet. Qt. 35 cts., pk. $2.25, bu. $8.00.

Dwarf Champion, Rice's Improved. Very productive; peas large; fine flavor. Height 2 feet. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.25.

Philadelphia Extra-Early.—This is one of the best first-early sorts. Very productive, and free from runners. It grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and will mature for table about forty-five days from germination, frequently in less time. A good Pea for market-gardeners. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.00.

Thomas Laxton.—A heavy cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing seven to eight large, rich-flavored Peas; a deep green color adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra-early smooth Peas; 3 feet high. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $2.25; bu. $8.00.

Alaska.—Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green of its pods and Peas, which it retains longer than any other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, bu. $6.00.

MARKET-GARDENERS WILL DO WELL TO WRITE US FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

POTATOES (For Seed)

In drills 3 feet apart, 12 to 14 bushels to the acre; one peck will plant about 125 hills.

IRISH POTATO GROWING IN FLORIDA.

Of all the crops of the truck farmer, the potato is the one which is always salable at more or less remunerative prices, its general use among all classes and nativities of population makes it perhaps the most universally planted vegetable known.

In cutting potatoes to single eyes, the cutter should commence at the stem end, where the eyes are fewer in number, and slice the pieces to single eyes each, in such a way as to distribute the greatest amount of the tuber substance possible with each piece. A good rule is, cut all medium to large potatoes to single eyes whether sprouted or not. Small potatoes may not all mature enough to grow strong sprouts, but if a small potato is matured enough to put forth strong sprouts, cut it also to single eyes for very little substance will supply their support, but if the potato has not sprouted it may be planted whole without much danger of its putting forth more than one stalk.

A potato delights in a comparatively cool atmosphere and moist soil and therefore thrives best in cool months of the early spring and fall. Mulching with leaves to retain moisture often produces a good crop even if the season is very dry, as the vegetable matter serves to conserve the moisture in the soil. The soil best adapted to this crop is a rich sandy loam or a moderately light clay loam underlaid by a sub-soil of a character to retain moisture. It should be plowed deeply and thoroughly pulverized. Plow and harrow until it is put in a thoroughly good condition, and well rotted stable manure may be applied broad-cast should there be a lack of humus in the soil, but in the event the stable manure is applied, it should be done for spring crops early in the season or very late in the fall months. If too much green manure is applied it is apt to produce scab. The land should be broken a month or six weeks before time for planting. It should be broken with a two-horse turn plow and subsoiled if possible. Into these furrows put a complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of 800 to 2,000 pounds per acre, depending on the character of the soil. Mix this with the soil and sub-soil by running two furrows with a long narrow bull tongue plow so as to thoroughly mix the fertilizer with the soil, then let stand for ten to twelve days before planting. Cut the tubers as previously stated and plant when ready, covering about four inches deep.

VARIETIES.

The best varieties for planting in the South, and especially in Florida, are the early and extra-early varieties, such as the Bliss' Red Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Improved Rose Number 4. These are the extra-early and the best for growing in Florida for the first crop. Second earliest can in some sections be grown with profit, but not generally throughout the state for commercial purposes.

The time of planting potatoes in Florida depends upon the section of the state. In the far southern portions they can be planted as early as December, growing later up to March as we go farther north, indicating the change necessary to conform to the seasons and location, the difference being about ten to twelve days for each 100 miles.

The cultivation of potatoes is very similar to that of corn. Plow deep at first and shallower with each working until ready to lay by. In this way the roots that feed the plants will not be troubled and the process of making the tuber will not be interfered with. When the vines turn yellow the tubers are ready to dig, which can best be done with an ordinary pronged potato hoe and the man. In some of the light sandy soils potato diggers are successfully used and can be successfully used in most Florida soils. The digger should not be permitted to pile them roughly into piles or throw them roughly into the baskets. The more carefully a vegetable is handled the better it will strike the public eye and consequently the more money it will bring the grower. Whatever may be its size, no cut or bruised potatoes should be put in the first quality, but may be in the culls. The barrels or baskets should be well shaken down and so full that the heads have to be pressed down. It is better that they should be double-headed and well coopered. The potatoes should be classed as first and second quality; and the culls, the small tubers, should be kept for feed purposes or seed, as suggested elsewhere. Cloudy weather is best for digging the crop, as potatoes should not be exposed to the hot sun, and if picked while warmed by the sun, they are apt to rot before reaching the market. If dug during the sunshine, they should be gathered as they are dug and carefully emptied into baskets or barrels and promptly hauled from the field or shaded from the rays of the sun. The potato is subject to various insects and diseases, but in this country a Florida potato grower has a great deal less to combat in this respect than those further north and west.

Culture.—The Potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils, these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. We have our seed stock grown especially for us. There is no better seed to be obtained. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application.

Irish Cobbler. A new variety which becomes popular wherever tried on account of its earliness, handsome appearance and excellent quality. Tubers are round and smooth skin, creamy white and often netted; flesh white. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety.

Rose No. 4. A favorite with Florida truckers; has given universal satisfaction for several seasons.

Early Rose. One of the older varieties, and still largely planted, many growers claiming that it has never been superseded in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are oblong, light pink color at the bud ends, cook mealy and are of the finest flavor.

Bliss' Triumph. One of the earliest and largely planted by truckers and gardeners for early crop, being mostly shipped to northern markets. Vines are of medium growth; yields very well. Potatoes round, with deeply indented eyes and skin of a pinkish color.

PRICES ON POTATOES.

	Peck	Bu.	Bag
Rose No. 4	$0.50	$1.75	$3.00
Early Rose	.50	1.75	3.00
Bliss	.50	1.75	3.00
Irish Cobbler	.50	1.75	3.25

We sell a great quantity of seed potatoes each season and our seed are noted for the high quality and being the best selected stock. If wanted in quantities of 5 bags or more it will pay you to write us for special prices.

Potatoes weigh 60 lbs. per bushel. Add postage if small quantity wanted by mail.

PUMPKINS

One pound will plant from 200 to 300 hills.

Culture.—The common practice is to drop two or three seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield, but, if cultivated on a large scale, the seed may be sown in hills 8 feet apart each way, four plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers.

Connecticut Field. This variety is most extensively used throughout New England and New York for field culture; is generally planted with corn. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Kentucky Field, or **Large Cheese.** This is locally called Sweet Pumpkin, and is grown more than any other of its kind for stock, because it is a good keeper, notwithstanding it has a soft shell. It is fleshy and very sweet; also very good for pie, and is largely used for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Cushaw, or **Crookneck.** Grows to a very large size, sometimes attaining a weight of 70 pounds and resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck squash; of light cream-color, sometimes slightly striped with green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

King of the Mammoths. This is truly a giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 lbs. It is round, flat and slightly ribbed; skin and flesh golden yellow, of good quality for pies, but grown principally for stock; keeps well. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $1.25.

Sweet or Sugar. A small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange yellow; very fine grained. The pie pumpkin of New England. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Prices are by mail, postpaid.

RADISHES

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds to plant an acre. Matures for table in 20 to 30 days.

Culture.—Sow in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked. Radishes require rich, mellow soil. The early, small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, etc. Sow every ten days for a succession. In Florida along the Gulf Coast, they can be sown all through the winter.

Prices are by mail postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top.—One of the best Radishes on the list; very early, attaining a large size; of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition longer without getting pithy than any other sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped.—One of the handsomest turnip sorts on the market. An early planting sort; very hardy; quick growing. The radish is turnip-shaped, bright scarlet, with white tip; one of the most salable sorts. Flesh firm and crisp; small tops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60c.

French Breakfast.—A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

White Icicle.—Produces beautiful, long, white roots, extremely early, hence decidedly popular for forcing and a splendid sort for light, deep soil for out-of-doors. In twenty-five days after sowing this radish is ready for pulling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Long Black Spanish.—One of the largest, latest, as well as the hardiest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

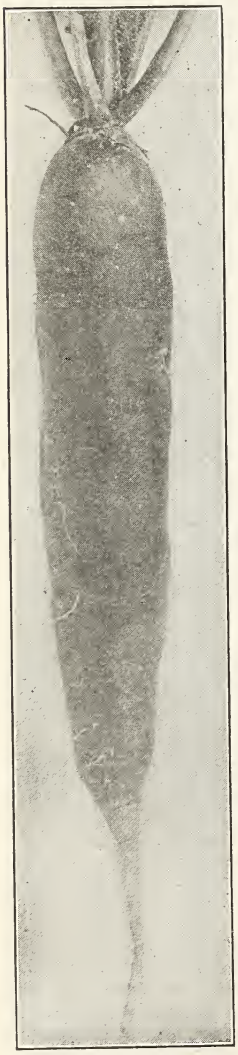
Rose China Winter.—Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and the quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75c.

Round Black Spanish.—Roots round, some times top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black; flesh white. Fine for winter use as the roots keep a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early Red, or **Scarlet Turnip.**—Dark crimson color, with white flesh. Splendid for general early use, as it does not get pithy as soon as most of the early sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Cincinnati Market.—It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small, and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

White Chinese or New Celestial. Ready for use when three inches long and continues until nearly six inches long, making it almost an all-season radish. Flesh firm, solid and pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. $1.00.



Long Scarlet Short-Top.

White Icicle.

SALSIFY

VEGETABLE OYSTER.
One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre.

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them in soup, etc. Cultivate like parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Average fully double size of old Long White. Roots are white, smooth, and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. $1.25.

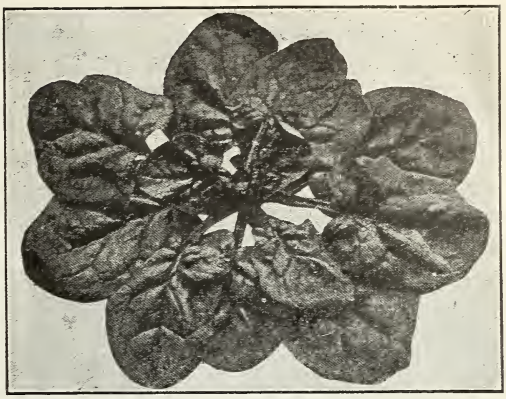
SPINACH

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 25 pounds one acre. Matures for table use in about 40 days.

One of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than kale or turnip salad. Is largely grown for shipping.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in October. Requires but little cultivation. Best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Bloomsdale Savoy-leaved. A heavy cropper, of fine quality and very hardy; succulent leaves curled and crinkled like a Savoy cabbage; hardiest and most productive sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach

New Zealand. Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during the hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in a hill 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SQUASH

One ounce of early varieties will plant 50 hills; one ounce of marrow sorts, 25 hills. Early varieties mature for table use in about 40 days.

Culture.—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts, 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient to a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the Squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Prices in quantity on application.

Mammoth White Bush.

We carry one of the most complete lines of Incubators, Brooders, etc., of the well-known Essex-Model make. For information see pages 56 and 57 of this catalogue, or write for illustrated catalogue.

Early White Bush.—The well-known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. Earliest; very productive; light cream-color. Popular for northern shipments for both fall and spring crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Mammoth White Bush.—This is an improved form of the Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. Is early, uniform in growth and very prolific. Has beautiful, clear white skin and is from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Tender and of good flavor. Fine quality and size for home gardens and nearby markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Yellow Summer Crookneck.—A favorite in both home and market-gardens. Fruits rather small, of bright orange-color. Rich and buttery. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Hubbard.—Excellent winter variety; well known. Noted for the uniform good quality of its fine-grained and nutty-flavored flesh, and its good keeping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Boston Marrow.—Fall and winter variety; large, oval; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream-color; flesh rich salmon-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Wood's Prolific.—A fine Squash of the Marrow type; round and thick; deep orange, with a small seed-cavity. Quality excellent; productive and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Buy Tested Seeds For Larger Profits

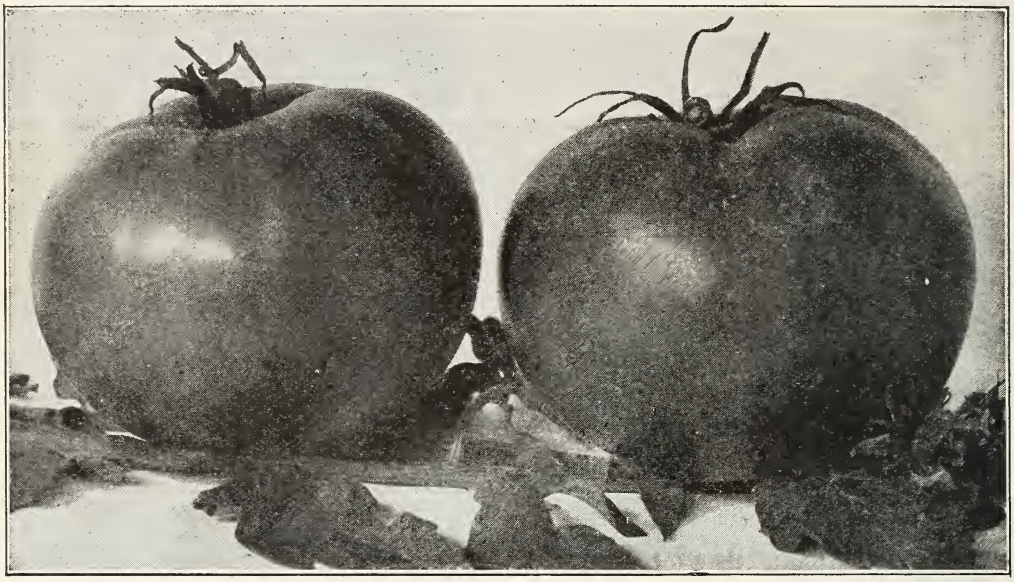
Every seed buyer should know the superiority of tested seeds as bumper crop producers, yet some continue to buy cheap seeds simply because the cost of the seed is less, but figure it out—it only costs a few cents more an acre to get MARTIN'S TESTED seed and they bring you more dollars per acre.

TOMATOES

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. For table use, 90 to 120 days, according to variety.

Culture.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out-of-doors, which is when danger from frost is past. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

All prices of Tomatoes are by mail, postpaid.



Earliana Tomato.

Acme.—A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $1.60.

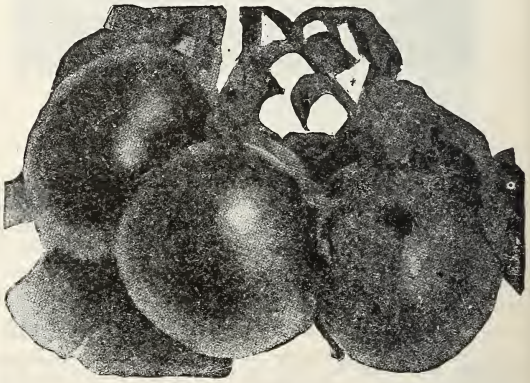
Livingston's Globe Tomato.—This is another of the Livingston introductions which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm-fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine, glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. $3.00.

Livingston's Beauty.—The best all-round Tomato; exceedingly early, large, smooth and remarkably prolific. Is grown more largely by truckers and market-gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $1.75.

New Stone.—Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape, and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid, and of excellent quality. The fruit is large, of dark brick-color, solid, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.

Earliana.—Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early Tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The Tomatoes are bright red and grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging 2½ inches in diameter. They are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is a deep red, with solid center and small cells; slightly acid flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.

Dwarf Champion. Habit of growth peculiar, for not only is it dwarf and compact, but the stem being stiff and short jointed, it is almost self-supporting when laden with fruit. Early, of a purplish pink color; smooth, symmetrical, solid and of fine quality. Best variety to grow for plants for sale as they are so stocky. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼ lb. 90 cts., lb. $3.00.



Dwarf Champion.

TOMATOES—Continued

New Red Rock.—This is one of the finest large red Tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and free from any excess of water; smooth, and of a very fine red; superior in texture and flavor. It is an extraordinarily heavy producer and excellent shipper. Twenty-five tons of fruit have been grown to the acre. It is specially recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories, as it is very showy and productive. It has a very strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruits from sun-scald. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.50.

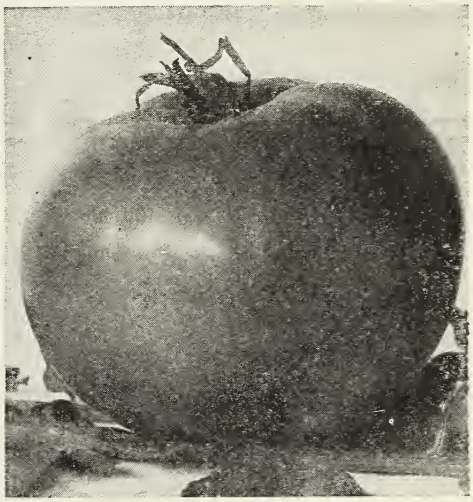
Early Detroit.—This excellent variety has been tried out by many growers of Tomatoes for shipment. It has been found that in earliness, uniformity, freedom from blight of vine and cracking and blistering of fruit Early Detroit meets the most exacting requirements. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality. We consider Early Detroit one of the best large purplish pink Tomatoes yet introduced. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. $2.50.

Ponderosa.—Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best-flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal-red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. $3.00.

Duke of York. Round, rich scarlet, large size; flesh firm and of fine flavor; blight-proof. The Duke of York is the only reliable blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating quality as others it is a splendid shipper and makes a fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 to 10 and are above the average size; a strong, healthy grower; big cropper, and stays in bearing a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. $2.25.

June Pink.—New. Very early; of medium size, round, smooth, and very solid. Bright pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. $2.25.

We also carry the following varieties in stock. Price of each, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. $1.60.
Livingston's Favorite, Livingston's Perfection, and **Selected Paragon.**



New Stone Tomato

TOMATO GROWING IN FLORIDA

At present in Florida it exceeds in volume and value nearly four times that of the next most important vegetable crop (Irish potatoes). In 1910 the crates marketed were 2,336,948, the net value of which was $2,528,620. The Tomato, therefore, is Florida's greatest vegetable crop, standing next in importance and value to the Orange.

SELECTION OF SOIL.

The Tomato will resist drought better than it will too much rain, in fact, it stands drought better than most vegetables; the soil, therefore, best adapted to this crop is a good well drained sandy loam. The Tomato is not a gross feeder; it seems to prefer a light soil to one that is too fertile, or that has been made rich with heavy animal manures; cow manure in moderate quantities is good, but chemical manures in proper quantities are best in most cases.

SEED BEDS.

We do not believe in the extreme views of some growers, who plant the seeds directly in the field, where the crop is to be produced. A seed bed is really indispensable; it makes success more certain and it should be well equipped to afford speedy and ample protection against cold, and of ample dimensions to furnish a relay of plants, if the first setting is destroyed by cold, and even a second relay is often necessary, for sometimes even these reserve forces have to be brought into action.

It is best to have three or even four good, large plants provided in the seed bed for every one the planter expects to raise to maturity. This is the true wisdom of the foresighted and provident grower, who, by his strong management will force success against obstacles before which weaker men will go down in defeat. The tomato is a feeble plant in its infancy and an easy prey to frost and mysterious fungus enemies—yet, if we faithfully defend and feed it, it will yield the dollars.

The seed beds may be of light, rich, sandy loam, raised a few inches above the level of the ground. It is considered best to have them six feet wide, and as long as desired, running east and west. Have on the north side a tight board wall, three feet high, on the south side half as high, with tightly boarded gables. This will give a shed-roof with light rafters nailed across, on which to roll down the roof of cloth, tacked to rollers anywhere from thirty to fifty feet long.

Let the rafters have no projection, so that the cloth may drop down snugly against the south wall. Such a covering of cloth alone will protect the plants against a white frost; a sheet iron coke burner, such as the pineapple men and orange growers use, placed every fifty or seventy-five feet, will protect them against a black frost.

Make drills crossways of the beds, three to four inches apart, sow the seed in thinly, say about two or three to the inch. Cover three-fourths of an inch. Firm the soil with a board or light roller, and water with a light spray, as may be needed to keep the soil moist, but be sure not to overdo it as too much moisture will cause the plants to damp off, and to grow small and

TOMATO GROWING IN FLORIDA—Continued

slender, especially near the front and back walls of the frame. It is therefore advisable to sow the seed more thinly near the front and back than in the middle of the bed. Roll down the cover on chilly nights.

When the plants begin to have four leaves, cultivate lightly at least once a week. Pull out clumps of spindling plants where the seed chanced to fall in a bunch. Thin to three inches by cutting across the drills with a narrow hoe.

Where the plantation does not exceed a half dozen acres, it pays to take up and reset the plants once or twice to render them more hardy and stocky. To toughen them against this removal it is recommended to reduce their supply of water for about ten days to render them somewhat dormant. This is to be continued up to the hour of removal. This may be done without fear as the tomato is very tolerant of a transfer.

TRANSPLANTING TO THE FIELD.

First make ready the field two weeks beforehand. Supposing it to have been plowed in November and thoroughly cross-plowed in January, then with a two-horse plow run out furrows four feet apart and strew in the fertilizer at the rate of 600 pounds per acre. Work in a little of the furrow slice and mix it with the fertilizer with a bull-tongue. Strew in as much more and mix again, thus giving 1,200 pounds per acre and leaving the surface level. Set the plants two to three feet apart, according to the strength of the land. Some growers prefer to manure the plants in the hill, which probably saves in the amount of fertilizer required per acre, but either plan is good, one about as good as another, and is largely a matter of choice only.

Reject rigorously all weakling plants. Leave them in the seed-bed to grow; when relieved of the crowding, they may come on and furnish a relay, if needed. Wet the ground soft and pull the plants up carefully, running the forefinger under, if necessary. Wet the rows down again to restore the level after the upheaval.

We have very little confidence in plant-setting machines with tomatoes. They are fine, and great time and labor savers in the planting of some crops, but not for tomatoes, they are too tender and easily bruised. The way is to set by hand with the best-paid class of men and not with children at all. Children are only fit to pick cut-worms. Take hold of a plant and pull; if the leaf comes off, the plant was properly set; if the plant comes up, the setting was poorly done. Caution the setters constantly against leaving airholes at the bottom; make them fill in at the bottom first, then at the top. Firm the earth; have an experienced man follow along; place one foot on each side of the plant; rock a little forward and throw his whole weight on his toes, opposite the plant.

Keep the plants screened from the sun, in a vessel with water enough to cover their roots. Let each setter have his own vessel of plants; take one out at a time and immediately place it in a hole punched in the ground, not exposing the roots to the air two seconds.

CULTIVATION.

This is as simple as with corn. It may be deep and close for a few weeks, but keeping further away and more shallow as the plant advances, ceasing when the bloom-buds come.

There is little doubt that staking the plant and nipping out the terminal bud above the first cluster of bloom hastens the maturity and improves the size of the tomatoes; but it is questionable if it will pay with the present prices of labor. In a small field tended by the grower's family, it would probably be profitable. Do not prune the plants if you expect to ship your fruit to market; you will get fewer but larger fruit, but it will not pay you.

When picking the earliest fruits it should be remembered that the cold weather in the North will permit them to ripen very little on the road; hence they should not be gathered until they have begun to redden slightly. A greener one would remain hard and uneatable and rot before it would ripen. Later on, as the weather in the North grows warmer, they may be picked when they have fairly turned white, preparatory to reddening. An immature tomato removed from the plants always remains more or less tough. This objection may be remedied to a considerable extent by proper fertilizing. A tomato grown on a well-proportioned strongly mineral fertilizer will be comparatively crisp and melting in the mouth, while one produced on nitrogenous manures will be tough and wilted.

The tomato, though it is so great a crop, is well worth being treated as a fancy product. In fact, all the early produce of Florida is deserving of this distinction. Coarse, brown wrapping paper cheapens the fruit. The buyer is only too ready to take it at the grower's own estimate. Valuable packages are not wrapped in hardware paper. The best printed tissue wraps should be used, and—let the fruit also be worthy of the wrappings.

VARIETIES.

There are such a large number of equally good varieties to choose from that one can hardly go amiss, and while at one time it was thought that only one or two kinds would bear shipment, continued improvements with new varieties have so changed these conditions that it is largely a matter of choice or personal preference as to which is best in the grower's opinion.

BLIGHT AND INSECT.

With the tomato, as with all other vegetables in this State, no precaution against insects should be neglected; prevention is much easier than medication. The one preeminent precaution is to use strong tobacco dust sprinkled around the plants as soon as they are set out. Blight is also far easier to overcome in advance. Burn all the old vines as soon as the harvest is over, thus destroying the germs of blight or other diseases. It is best to plant tomatoes in rotation with crops that are affected with diseases different from the tomato, such as corn, cabbages, peppers, etc.

RISING TO OPPORTUNITY

The South by planting liberally of grain, can not only solve the Cotton problem for itself but prepare the way for a later sharing in the wonderful prosperity of the grain and live stock sections of the middle West. In the ability to raise Cotton, the South has a tremendous asset in the creation of a BALANCE OF POWER between North and South, and we can only come into the South's own and share in the country's general prosperity when we definitely establish that balance of power.

TURNIPS

From 3 to 4 pounds to an acre. Matures for table use in from 55 to 85 days, according to variety.

Culture.—Plant for succession from Septembber to April in drills 14 inches apart and thin out plants to 6 inches. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched, sandy, gravelly or light loamy soil. Spring sowings should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather; otherwise they will become tough and bitter.

All the prices are by mail, postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved).—An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat with very small fine tap-root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Red, or Purple-Top Strap-leaved.—The most widely cultivated and best-known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground, and a very quick-grower. It is esteemed as a fine table variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Seven-Top.—The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Extra-Early White Egg.—In our Extra-Early White Egg you will have a Turnip of the sweetest flavor ready for use in six weeks from the time of sowing with good seasons. In quality it is the finest of all. While the size is small, compared with some others, its earliness and quality more than make up for any lack of size. Skin and flesh are pure white; bulbs almost egg-shaped, solid, fine-grained and a good keeper. Very attractive when bunched for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Red-Top White Globe.—This is one of the largest and finest of all the Turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape, with pure white flesh and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Extra-Early Purple-Top.—The earliest Turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety; bulb white, flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top; one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Amber Globe.—The flesh is beautifully yellow, very fine-grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

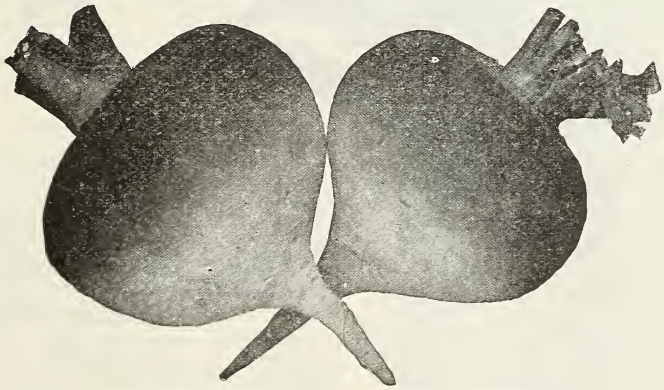
White Globe.—Color pure white; shape round; size large; solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip, producing a great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple-Top Globe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Long White Cowhorn.—Roots are long and carrot-shaped. One-third to one-half of the root is formed above ground. A deep rooter, resisting drought. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of good table quality. Hardy. By many it is sown in combination with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter pasture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts. lb. 50 cts.

Yellow Globe.—A splendid sort for general crop; grows large; a good keeper, with bright, yellow flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Improved Golden Ball.—One of the sweetest and most desirable yellow-fleshed varieties; of medium size; a perfect globe shape, with firm, hard, yet rich and sweet flesh; it has no equal as a table variety; keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

RUTABAGA



Improved American Purple-Top Rutabaga.

The flesh of the Rutabaga is firmer and richer, generally speaking, than that of the turnip, of which family of plants it is an important member. They are usually more highly prized for winter markets, whereas the turnip comes into value for the spring and early fall markets. Perhaps the most general use of the Rutabaga, however, is for the feeding of stock. In many sections it forms a valuable adjunct to the ordinary stock food, and its nutritive value has been frequently demonstrated. Because of the fact that the yield is usually very heavy, a stock-food is provided that is at once cheap, rich, succulent and nutritious.

Culture.—They like a rich, well-prepared soil, and should be sown in drills 30 inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form, throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck, so often seen on Rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development, and to this end should be thinned out to about 8 inches in the row.

Improved American Purple-Top.—This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. The Bulbs are of great size, yellow-fleshed and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

FLOWER SEEDS

Regardless of what your occupation may be, or how meager your experience, there are flowers that any one may grow successfully from seed. You should devote some time and space to their culture.

All Flower Seeds put up in 5-ct. and 10-ct. packets and sent postpaid. Special prices in bulk.

Alyssum, Sweet

This is a very hardy annual, blooming early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers. Their fragrance is peculiar and very delicate. Grows about 1 foot high. Pkt. 5 cts.

Asters

Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over. Very useful for cut-flowers.
Mixed.—Dwarf and **Tall.**

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis

Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

Mignonette

In February or March, sow in pots or boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March, sow at intervals, outside, for a succession; late in the summer sow in pots for winter-blooming. Average height, 1 foot.

Superb Mixture.—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes.

Asters

Candytuft

Popular favorite, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height, 1 foot.
Mixed Colors.—A splendid mixture.

Cypress Vine

A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. Choice mixed colors.

Four O'Clock

A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 feet high. The plant is free-flowering, bearing blossoms in a great variety of colors and stripes.

Hyacinth, or Jack Bean

A tall, twining plant, often 10 to 20 feet high. Bears purple flowers in long, erect racemes.

Moonflower (Evening Glory)

Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box in doors, transplanting outside, when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks.

Morning Glory

Imperial Japanese.—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across, in a limitless variety of colors and markings.

Nasturtiums

In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types and colors have been added until in our mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors. Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well-watered situation.
Tall and **Dwarf Varieties.**

Pansy

This attractive plant is too well known to require any description, as it is a favorite with all. Pansies require fresh soil, enriched with decomposed manure.
Our Mixed Flowers of all shades and markings. A splendid mixture.

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Petunias

Petunia

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make Petunias popular, especially for massing in beds.

Double.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double fringed flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors.

Single.—A choice mixture; all colors.

Phlox

Fine Mixed.—These favorites are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.

Pinks

Finest Mixed.—These charming old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit—hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower-border.

Poppy

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed, and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long-blooming season.

Poppy Mixture.—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual Poppies, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display.

Portulaca

Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled and warm. Height, 6 in.

Single.—Large-flowering, mixed colors.

Double.—Extra-double, all colors mixed.

Sunflower

The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut flowers and general decorations.

Double.—Double yellow varieties 3 to 5 feet high. Exceedingly beautiful.

Salvia

Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. Height, 3 feet.

Sweet Peas

Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny, putting the seed 3 to 4 inches deep to insure good roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter.

Eckford's Mixed.—An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled.

Thunbergia

A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye.

Verbena

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high.

Zinnias

For gorgeous summer and fall display, the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable.

Large-flowering Double Mixed.

Sweet Peas.

BULBS

The first step is to secure good Bulbs of good size, clean, sound and solid. Don't buy bulbs at "Bargain Prices." Such usually have been carried over in cold storage from the previous season, or have been planted out in spring, then dug in the fall and sold at a low price. You can not get fine flowers from such bulbs.

We have our bulbs especially grown for us by the most competent growers and our stock is strictly true to name and color, and we know you will be well satisfied with results.

Suggestions for Growing Hyacinths.

Bulbs should be planted in Florida from October to January. However, later planting meets with success but the above-mentioned months give better results.

Outdoor Culture.

The soil should be moderately rich, or made so with well-rotted manure or bone-meal; fresh manure should not be used, as it will injure the bulbs. Good results cannot be obtained without free drainage. The common plan is to dig up the soil to a depth of about 6 inches and then fill in with a couple of inches of sand or gravel. The bulbs can be planted on this, and surface soil filled in over them.

Indoor Culture.

Bulbs intended for blooming indoors can be planted from September until January; the earlier they are potted the better. After potting, the bulbs should be set in the open air, covered with a few inches of ashes or soil, and permitted to remain outside until freezing weather, then be brought into a cool greenhouse, cellar or room where the temperature will not go above fifty degrees. An occasional watering will be required after they are brought inside. If not possible to put the bulbs outdoors, the pots may be placed in a cool cellar and well watered and covered as above. If the roots are well developed, the bulbs can be brought into a cool room, and the foliage and flowerspikes will develop quickly. By following these directions one can have a supply of flowers until after Easter, if the pots are brought to light at intervals of two or three weeks.

Growing Hyacinths in Water.

A novel way to grow Hyacinths is by setting them in glasses, just allowing the bottom of the bulb to touch the water, then placing the glass in the dark until the bulbs are thoroughly rooted. The water should be changed every ten days, and a small piece of charcoal placed in the bottom of the glass will prevent the water from becoming foul.

Roman Hyacinths.

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. White Roman Hyacinths are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom and are deliciously fragrant. We qoute as follows by mail postpaid:

Roman Hyacinths, White.
Each, 10c; per doz., 60c.
Roman Hyacinths, Pink.
Each, 10c; per doz., 60c.

Extra Selected Named Dutch Hyacinths.

The varieties offered in this list have been selected as the varieties which have proved the most satisfactory. We quote as follows by mail postpaid:

Single Dutch Hyacinths, White.
Each, 10c; per doz., 50c.
Single Dutch Hyacinths, Blue.
Each, 10c; per doz., 50c.
Single Dutch Hyacinths, Rose or Pink.
Each, 10c; per doz., 50c.
Double Dutch Hyacinths, Blue, all shades.
Each, 10c; per doz., 50c.
Double Dutch Hyacinths, Rose or Pink.
Each, 10c; per doz., 50c.
Double Dutch Hyacinths, Red, all shades.
Each, 10c; per doz., 50c.
Double Dutch Hyacinths, White, all shades.
Each, 10c; per doz., 50c.

Paper White Narcissus.

For planting among shrubbery, in unused corners or for naturalizing in grass, where they may remain undisturbed for years, these are without doubt one of the best hardy bulbs, coming into bloom early and supplying an unfailing source of cut flowers. The Paper White Narcissus is very satisfactory for outdoor blooming.

We quote as follows by mail, postpaid:

7c each—30c per doz.

Freesia.

The justly popular Freesias are greatly prized for the delightful fragrance of their delicately colored flowers, which, when cut, will remain in good condition for a long time in water. They are easily grown or forced in good loamy soil, with an admixture of leaf-mold and sand. For the information of all not acquainted with these bulbs, we may say that they are quite small but produce large blooms in comparison to their size.

6c each—30c per doz.

Freesia Refracta Alba.

The body of the flower is pure white, with lower segments spotted lemon-yellow. Their fragrance is remarkable and very lasting.

Crocus.

One of the earliest flowers seen in the spring. They are neat, dwarf and compact in growth, and the blooms are of bright colors. If planted closely—say 2 inches apart and 3 inches deep—they make a very pretty display. Do not disturb for several years. Should be largely planted in the grass on lawns. They will flower very early in spring before mowing. The effect is beautiful.

For flowering in pots, baskets, etc., they should be "plunged" in the open ground for three weeks after planting, precisely in the same manner as directed for hyacinths.

5c each—25c per doz.

Daffodils, Emperor. A magnificent flower of great substance, having an immense trumpet of clear, golden yellow, and broad primrose yellow perianth; very early, splendid for forcing or planting out of doors.

Price by mail, postpaid: **Each, 10c; 85c per doz.**

Daffodils, Poeticus Ornatus. Pure white, yellow cup, margin deep scarlet; nearly a month earlier than Poeticus; splendid forcer. It is not so sweetly perfumed as Poeticus, but is large, showier and earlier.

Price by mail postpaid. **Each 10c; 60c per doz.**

Darwin Tulips.

The Darwin Tulips produce a very large bowl formed flower of symmetrical shape on tall, strong stems, 2 to 3 feet high, and are effective grown in groups, in the shrubbery or border. They by far surpass in color and brilliancy anything before known in Tulips and the flowers of this superb class have well been called "The Tulip Aristocrats." They include almost every conceivable color and shade.

Darwins are not only very desirable for outdoor bedding and last a long time after cutting, but have an advantage over other classes of late Tulips in that they may be forced in pots, provided it is done slowly.

We quote the following varieties:

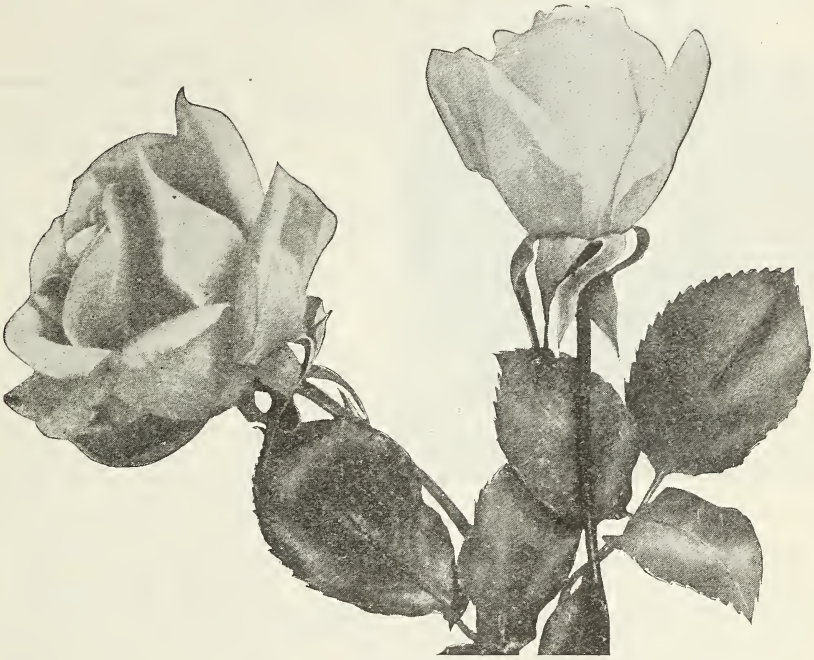
Darwin Mixed. An extra fine mixture in many pleasing shades and colors.

Price by mail postpaid: **40c doz.**

Darwin Tulips Named Varieties. Price on all named varieties are postpaid **10c each, 50c doz.**

Kate Greenway, white and lilac.
Flambeau, scarlet, blue center.
Pride of Harlem, old rose.
G. de Cordous, brilliant scarlet; fine for cutting.
Romano, soft cherry red, very fine.
Baron de la Tonnaye, blush rose.
Excelsior, deep carmine red.
Calistre, rosy lilac, blush rose at margin.

ROSES



Sunburst

Strong, Vigorous Outdoor-Grown Plants.

Hybrid Tea Roses, standard and new varieties.

Six varieties of Roses for bedding.

Sunburst. Magnificent giant yellow Rose. It stands head and shoulders above all others of its kind and will rank with American Beauty in value and grandeur. It has long, pointed buds. Its color is orange copper, extremely brilliant in effect, creates a sensation wherever seen. Wonderful bedding rose.
Small plants 40c each; ½ doz. $2.00; doz. $3.00.

My Maryland. Color intense pink which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands. Extremely free flowering, will bear more flowers than any other rose we know of. We recommend My Maryland as a garden rose par excellence.
Small plants 40c each; ½ doz. $2.00; doz. $3.00.

"Radiance." Brilliant, rosy carmine. The form is fine, large and free with cupped petals. It blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. This is a superior rose.
Small plants 30c each; ½ doz. $1.75; doz. $2.50.

Rhea Rheid. This is a new, red, forcing rose, large and double, very free blooming and exquisitely fragrant; rich, dark, velvety red. A good red garden rose. A rapid grower. Large as American Beauty.
Small plants 50c each; ½ doz. $2.50; doz. $4.50.

White La France. Beautiful light fawn color, almost white. Extra fine.
Small plants 35c each; ½ doz. $1.90; doz. $2.75.

Madison is a great improved "Bride." The best feature of Madison is that the foliage does not mildew. Constant bloomer.
Small plants 40c each; ½ doz. $2.00; doz. $3.00.

Climbing Roses—Standard and New Varieties.

Climbing Richmond. Color pink, rich, sweet. The growth is most vigorous and of climbing character. On account of its unique and free flowering habits, it is an important addition to the climbing rose section.
Small plants 75c each; ½ doz. $3.50; doz. $5.00.

Climbing Liberty. A climbing form of Liberty, color brilliant, velvety crimson; flower of good size, beautifully formed; a superb variety for any purpose, the blooms lasting well when cut; very free flowering.
Small plants 60c each; ½ doz. $2.50; doz. $4.50.

Ruth Vestal, or Climbing Bride. A lovely white climbing form of the Bride.
Small plants 50c each; ½ doz. $2.50; doz. $4.50.

Mamie. The color is exquisite, being a delicate fawn with heart of pink. It is a strong grower, with buds and flowers of the largest and most perfect shape and form. One of the most beautiful of light-colored roses.
Small plants 50c each; ½ doz. $2.50; doz. $4.50.

Marechal Neil. This is the old standby yellow rose of the South. Immense deep golden-yellow flowers with the richest tea fragrance of all roses.
Small plants 50c each; ½ doz. $2.50; doz. $4.50.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Like Bridesmaid, but with climbing habits; clear pink.
Small plants 50c each; ½ doz. $2.50; doz. $4.50.

Will make a special price of assorted rose collection, consisting of six bedding and six climbing roses, for $3.50.

Smilax.

No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this in graceful beauty of foliage. Indispensable for table and house decorations. The hard texture of its small, glossy, green leaves permits the long delicate sprays of foliage to be kept several days without wilting after being cut.
Makes a fine pot plant for fall and winter.

Small plants 35c each.

Rex Begonia.

Flowering Begonias.

Begonias are fine to plant on the north side of the house or other building or in front of the porch, where they get the shade. The foliage, as well as the flowers, are extremely ornamental, some being spotted and veined to give a parti-colored effect that is quite striking. We offer the choice varieties of Rex Begonias, embracing the best sorts.

Small Plants 40c each; ½ doz. $2.00.

Description of Ferns, etc.

"Teddy Junior." The grand New Dwarf Fern. The fern for every household. Teddy will produce about four times more fronds than any other fern ever introduced, furnishing with fifty to sixty fronds in a four-inch pot, while twelve to fifteen is the average number other varieties will produce in the same size pot. It is such a compact, vigorous grower that it will thrive under the most adverse conditions, making an exceptionally rapid growth and producing a plant of rare beauty and perfection in the average dwelling house without special care or attention. Owing to its habits of producing the great quantity of massive foliage in small pots, this fern makes the finest pedestal plant ever produced and will prove indispensable for decorating dining room or library tables. **Price 75c each; 3 for $2.00.**

Roosevelt. The grandest fern of the age. In general characteristics it resembles the world famous Boston fern, but it will sweep that fern from the board for two reasons: It produces many more fronds than the Boston, thus making a bushier, handsomer plant. The pinnal are undulated, giving the Roosevelt a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other fern. As the plant ages this effect becomes quite distinct. **Price 50c each; 3 for $1.25.**

Baby Breath Fern. An exquisite Lace Fern, the finest foliage of all the ferns. The fronds are very fine and filmy, an improved variety of the best of its type. Nothing is daintier or more exquisite than well-grown specimens of the fern. **Price 75c each; 3 for $2.00.**

We also have the assorted Dwarf Ferns for fern dishes. Are in great demand for table decorations. **Price 75c each; 3 for $2.00.**

The New French Hydrangeas.

They are the most meritorious plants brought out in years. They have enormous trusses of bloom that completely hide the plant. Are hardy and easy to manage. Green all the year in the South. We offer these varieties:

Bouquet Rose. Has large trusses of well-formed flowers, rosy amber, turning to bright pink. Beautiful. **Price 75c each; 3 for $2.00.**

Mousseline.

(The Famous Blue Hydrangea.)

A beautiful plumbago-blue with cream-colored center. The flower heads are large and held erect; a decided acquisition.

Price 60c each; 3 for $1.50.

Radiant Rose.

(Something New.)

Splendid Rose Carmine flowers entirely distinct; the best of the pinks; rare and lovely.

Price 75 each; 3 for $2.00.

We have a splendid assortment of Double and Ivy-leaved Geraniums; also balm-scented, lemon-scented and rose-scented, all hardy and profuse bloomers.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums.

Incomparable. Very large trusses; a beautiful variety; exquisite shade of rosy carmine.

Price 50c each; 3 for $1.25.

Joan of Arc. Immense trusses of pure white flowers. Extra fine.

Price 35c each; 3 for $1.00.

Mrs. Banks. A pleasing shade of blush white. Abundant winter bloomer.

Price, each 35c; 3 for $1.00.

Caesar Franck. One of the most popular Ivy Geraniums yet introduced; the color is an attractive shade of soft, rich crimson, with an exquisite shading of tender rose at base of petals. **Price, each 50c; 3 for $1.25.**

Double Geraniums.

Alphonse Ricard. Has large semi-double flowers of bright vermilion red; are freely produced in enormous trusses during the entire season; of perfect habit and a general favorite.

Price, each 35c; 3 for $1.00.

Beaute Poitevine. Beautiful shade of shrimp pink, delicately shading to white; a general favorite and one of the best bedders among the light pink shades. Flowers are large, splendid trusses; a most profuse bloomer the entire season. **Price, each 35c; 3 for $1.00.**

Marquise de Castellane. Magnificent double flower and enormous trusses of a beautiful soft crimson varying to a lighter red. Will satisfy the most discriminating.

Price, each 50c; 3 for $1.25.

S. A. Nutt. This is more generally used as a pot plant and for bedding than any other variety; the color is handsome, dark, velvety scarlet. Vigorous grower. Extra fine.

Price, each 50c; 3 for $1.25.

We can also furnish a splendid variety of Single Flowering and the following sweet-scented geraniums:

Balm-scented, lemon-scented, nutmeg-scented, rose-scented. Both in broad and cut leaf varieties. **Price, each 35c; 3 for $1.00.**

Weeping Latana.

A weeping plant of great beauty, one of the grandest basket plants ever grown. The plant has a most graceful drooping habit; grows very rapidly and blooms continually summer and winter, producing clusters of the most delicate rosy pink and lilac.

Price 35c each; 3 for $1.00.

New Ever-Blooming Primrose.

This is the freest-blooming plant we know of, blooming continuously during the entire season. Plants in very small pots have from fifteen to twenty sprays of beautiful light pink flowers on stems ten to twelve inches high at one time. A general favorite.

Price 50c each; 3 for $1.25.

We carry the following flower seed in stock:

SEE PARCEL POST RATES
PAGES 60-62

FORAGE AND GRASS PLANTS

Florida Can Lead the World in the Production of Hay.

While all know that Florida, of all states in the Union, has shown the most remarkable growth of fruits, vegetables and tobacco culture, it is not so well known that she is far ahead of other states in her great wealth of forage and grass plants.

Time was when it was not thought possible to grow grass in the state. That seems a great while ago. Certain it is that Florida is the richest grass and forage state in the Union. So many of these grasses and forage plants are, too, perennials—once planted, always planted, and so many are legumes and soil enriching.

Here is a partial list: The velvet bean (legume) has its best habitat in Florida; Speckle Velvets, Whites, Lyons, Early Yokohama and New Chinese. And since the Yokohama ripen in September and mature as far north as North Carolina, Florida should build up a good industry in growing these beans for the latitudes farther north where other velvet beans will not do well. The Speckle Velvet, as is well known, produces more vine and stores more nitrogen in the soil than any other known plant. For winter grazing and for humus making and land upbuilding it has no equal. The White Chinese, a month earlier, and more prolific in beans and equally prolific in vines, may supplant in time the Speckle.

Equally important and valuable in Florida is beggar weed, a legume. Coming up in June in all cultivated fields, re-seeding itself each year and practically a perennial, good for hay, or pasture, or green manuring, growing eight feet high and making more than 40,000 pounds of green stuff per acre, and rich in feeding nutrients, Florida could not and does not want any better crop than beggar weed.

In cow peas the wilt-resisting varieties, the Iron and the early two crop Brabhams do well and serve best. In Florida the peanut (legume) which is as much of a forage as a nut plant, is just as much at home as in North Carolina or Virginia. Johnson grass does well in Florida. So does the legume, kudzu.

A wonderful product whose best habitat is Florida, too, is Japanese sugar cane, a perennial with ten or fifteen stools or suckers from each joint of the stalk as planted, making ten or twelve tons of cane per acre, good for forage or making fifteen gallons of finest syrup per ton.

The African hog goober is also adapted to the state, as also are chufas. Teosinte, fifteen feet high, stooling thirty to fifty stools per seed, twenty tons or more green stuff per acre, making 225 pounds of green stuff from one seed. Florida is the home of this wonderful plant.

Bermuda, the perennial, does well, too, in the state, as do also the remarkable perennial and green-all-the-year grasses, St. Augustine, St. Lucie and Carpet grass.

The two latest arrivals but firmly established hay plants in Florida are Rhodes grass and Natal grass—both from Africa. Rhodes is a perennial, the seeds are fine—five pounds per acre in the sowing has yielded often ten tons per acre and three cuttings. The Florida literature of this grass reads like fiction. Natal grass is called incorrectly in Florida Red Top. It reseeds itself, stools heavily—sometimes 100 to the seed—comes early and stays late and blooms all the time, good for hay or pasture and the hay is as good and only requires ten to fourteen pounds of seed per acre.

There are but a few crops in this state that are of equal importance to the forage crop. East and middle Florida are particularly interested in producing sufficient forage for home-consumption. It can be done by careful husbandry, if the proper crops are selected. Rust-Proof Oats, Pearl Millet and Field or Cow Peas will make good forage crops, if planted in fair soil with good tillage. Rust-Proof Oats can be sown from the first of October to the middle of February; Pearl Millet from March 20 to August 1, and can be cut every month on good soil. Field Peas may be sown from April till August, but May and June planting is preferred, and we would recommend the Whippoorwill or Speckled Pea as being the earliest variety and best to sow. The Conch Pea is a late Pea and makes nothing but vines, is a very rank grower, and it is said a quart of these will cover an acre with vines. Southern Rye makes fair winter pasturage, but small yield of grain. Northern Rye does fairly well, and likewise Barley. The latter crop is gaining in favor with those who have tried it.

FIELD CORN

Eight quarts to plant an acre.

The varieties of Field Corn listed below are especially selected for the soil and the climate of Florida. This fact is not taken into consideration so much as it should be. Often seed is ordered from a dealer whose stock is raised perhaps hundreds of miles away, and in surroundings of soil and climate that are not conducive to producing seed of the best quality for our section of the country. In buying from us, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are procuring seed raised for the express purpose of being planted in Florida soil, and thus you obviate the risk of securing unacclimated seed.

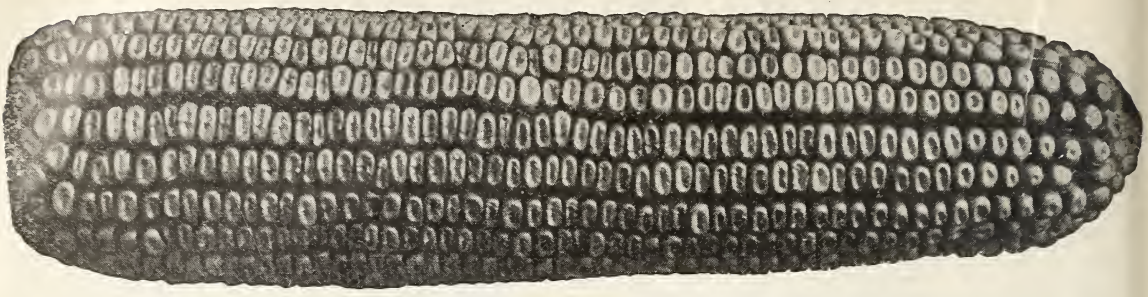
If Corn is wanted by mail, add at the rate of 2 lbs. per quart for postage.

Hickory King. A very popular and productive white Corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. Grain large, broad, and white, making fine meal. The cob is small. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 45 cts., bu. $2.50.

Blount's Prolific. Produces from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this Corn for Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting this Corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage Corn. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. $2.75.

Improved Golden Dent. It is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow Corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow Corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. $2.50.

White Dent. One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; 18 to 34 rows on cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. The yield of this superior Corn is very large, sometimes as much as 90 bushels per acre. We unhesitatingly recommend it. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 65 cts., bu. $2.25.



FIELD CORN—Continued.

Maryland White Flint. This Corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep. It makes a large growth of fodder and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other Corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 65 cts., bu. $2.25.

Tennessee Red-Cob. One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; rows eighteen to thirty-four, on red cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. Yields sometimes as much as ninety bushels per acre. We recommend it, both for grain or ensilage. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. $2.50.

Columbian Beauty. This is a highly bred white corn of extra large size. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one or two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white grain, and is of a most attractive appearance; large ear, medium red cob. The size and depth of kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and our tests show it to be one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory cropping of upland corns. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 85 cts., bu. $2.75.

Shenandoah White Dent. It has proved to be one of the earliest maturing and largest yielding of white corns, maturing ten to fifteen days ahead of other similar varieties, and at the same time making a large and most satisfactory yield. It makes a growth under ordinary circumstances averaging about nine feet in height and is a very uniform growing, highly bred, large-yielding white corn. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. $2.75

Mexican June. A hardy, drought-resisting, white corn. Ears 7 to 10 inches, having 14 to 18 rows evenly lined on white cob; grain of good size. The great value of this corn lies in its ability to make under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts. It will recover from the most severe dry, hot spells, and never fails to make a crop by frost. The stalk grows often to 15 feet, producing two or three good ears, and on account of its making an enormous amount of stalk and fodder, it is peculiarly adapted for ensilage. Qt. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts., bu. $3.

COWPEAS

The market is very unsettled at the time this Catalog is published. WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS, STATING QUANTITY WANTED.

UTILIZING THE CROP AS A FERTILIZER.

Among the many methods for using the Cowpea crop for benefiting the soil are:

1. Ploughing under the entire crop while green.
2. Allowing the crop to remain and decay on the surface of the ground during the winter and ploughing it under in the spring.
3. Grazing the field and then ploughing under the stubble, roots and droppings of the cattle.
4. Mowing the field for hay and then ploughing under the stubble and roots.

While it is true that ploughing under the entire green crop will add the greatest amount of plant food to the soil, nevertheless it is not always economy to follow that method. The forage is worth as much for food as an equal weight of Red Clover, and since about 80 per cent of the fertilizing value is retained in the manure, it often pays better to feed the pasture or hay and return the resulting manure to the land. On good soils the roots and stubble from the peas furnish sufficient nitrogen. On a very light soil it is not desirable to turn under a heavy mass of green forage, thus to make it still lighter and looser and liable to suffer from hot, dry weather. But it is better to wait until the vines have had time to become thoroughly decayed. Again, a late maturing crop on land not protected by a growing crop or sod during the winter is often nearly wasted, and its fertilizing elements washed away by heavy rains leaching through the unfrozen ground.

On other lands and under other conditions, ploughing under the entire green crop is often the most profitable and best disposition to which it can be put. Where humus is lacking and needed, especially on stiff clays.

The values of any material as a soil renovator depends largely on the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid it contains. The following table from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, give the average percentages of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in common influenced by the water contents of the material; the table also shows the percentage of moisture:

Hay or Forage	Water Per Cent	Nitrogen Per Cent	Potash Per Cent	Phos. Acid Per Cent
Cowpeas	10.95	1.95	1.47	.52
Red Clover	11.33	2.07	2.20	.38
Alfalfa	6.55	2.19	1.68	.51
Timothy	7.52	1.26	.90	.53
Wheat Straw	12.56	.59	.51	.12

IF CORN OR PEAS ARE WANTED BY MAIL, ADD AT THE RATE OF 2 LBS. PER QUART FOR POSTAGE.

COW PEAS—Continued

The renovation of soils through the use of Cowpeas depends largely on the use to which they are put. The stubble and roots contain considerable fertilizer, and the nitrogen is mostly gain. Among legumes, the Cowpea stands first and preeminent as a crop producer of fertilizer nitrogen. It may be grown between crops of wheat and thus furnishing nitrogen for many successive crops.

The soil improvement is well illustrated by an examination of the foregoing table. A ton of Timothy hay contains 25 pounds of nitrogen, 18 pounds of potash and 10 pounds of phosphoric acid. All this must be supplied by the soil. A ton of Cowpea hay contains 40 pounds of nitrogen, 30 pounds of potash, and 10 pounds of phosphoric acid, of which only the latter two need be supplied by the soil. Suppose both are returned to the soil in the shape of farmyard manure; estimating roughly, in the case of timothy, the soil received back what it gave to the timothy, but in that of the Cowpea it receives not only what it gave, but 40 pounds of nitrogen in addition thereto.

SAVING FOR HAY.

Cowpea hay is best if cut and properly cured when the earliest pods begin to ripen. This hay cures slowly and is subject to heating—similar to Red Clover—for which reason it needs to be thoroughly dry before it is stacked or mowed in a barn. Unnecessary handling causes loss of leaves and should be avoided. The haymaking should begin only when the weather promises to be fair. Curing cannot be "rushed" like that of grasses, hence it is better to allow the crop to become a trifle over-ripe rather than attempt to save it in rainy weather. The dry yield is usually from two to three tons per acre, and no hay crop of that size can be cut, dried and stored without great labor.

The Cowpea can be grown in all parts of the country where Dent Corn succeeds.

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is profitable for Cowpeas as for any other crop; the greater the care in this respect, the greater the satisfaction and profit in the yield.

Cowpeas may be planted whenever the ground is warm enough for planting beans and melons.

Drill planting requires less seed and more cultivation, and the yield is usually heavier than when sown broadcast.

When saved for hay the crop should be handled like Red Clover, but must not be baled until some weeks after it is gathered, or before it is thoroughly dry. Its yield is usually from two to three tons of dry hay per acre.

The Cowpea is one of the best plants for temporary pastures, and by a proper selection of varieties, gives good grazing from early summer until late fall. As a grazing crop it is especially valuable for producing milk, growing young stock (especially pigs), and fattening all kinds of domestic fowls and animals.

The Cowpea is one of the most effective fertilizing plants. It draws nitrogen from the air, and in this way obtains and stores this otherwise most expensive element of fertility free of cost.

A heavy growth of vines usually pays better grazed or made into hay; a light crop on stiff soil is more profitable ploughed under green and a light crop on very sandy soil, or on soil liable to wash during winter, is best to leave to decay on the surface of the ground.

Hay made from Cowpeas is very rich in protein, and if mixed with that of any of the true grasses, the feeding value of the mixture is far greater than either fed alone.

Cowpea hay is an excellent substitute for wheat bran, is comparatively cheaper, and therefore of special value to dairymen.

When grown together there is very little trouble in handling Cowpeas and Corn for the silo, and the combined silage is of much better quality than that made from corn alone.

The Cowpea can be used to great advantage as a green manure crop at any time during the summer and in almost every crop rotation.

The Cowpea can be grown successfully over a wider extent of territory and on a greater variety of soils than any other legume, and there are few farms on which it cannot find a profitable place.

COWPEAS WILL DO MORE FOR YOUR LAND THAN ALL THE FERTILIZERS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN PUT ON IT.

GIVE IT A CHANCE TO ENRICH YOUR FARM.

Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Field of Brabham Cowpeas.

COWPEAS—Continued.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown-speckled seed which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Black. This variety, while a little later than Whippoorwill, produces more growth of forage and is consequently better for cutting and as a soil-improver. It makes large yield of peas. We consider Black Cowpeas the best sort for general soiling or hay purposes which can be used in this latitude. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Clay. A favorite variety; grows similar to Black, but produces a little more vine. The color is a little darker than the Wonderful, or Unknown, being light brown. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Wonderful, or **Unknown.** This makes an enormous growth of vine, but requires the full growing season to make a crop. In yield and growth the vine surpasses many of the varieties of Cowpeas, and it yields very largely of peas. This variety should be planted early in order to come to full maturity. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Red Ripper. A very productive, vigorous-growing sort, and is much earlier than either the Clay or the Unknown. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts.

Iron. A variety of Cowpeas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is especially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on pea-sick land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this Pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of Peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average Cowpea, consequently it does not require so many seeds to an acre as other varieties. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

Brabham Pea. New. Best known as Speckled Rio. A sixty-day, two-crop Pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistance and the other resistant qualities of the Iron. A small, hard, speckled Pea, about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests (Washington) yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron, and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham Peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so the Brabham, on account of its wilt-proof qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable Pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger Peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard, and retains vitality. Holds leaves better than others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will germinate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My twenty acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second growth came which made a full large crop of Peas." Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

TABLE OR EATING PEAS

The following are Peas used most for table use:

Large Black Eye, and **Large Yellow Eye.** Both of these make a profitable crop; are grown purposely for dry Peas for winter, or green Peas in the summer. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

Little Lady Peas are small Peas and exceedingly prolific for table use. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

Crowder. The most popular sort for table use. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Price on application

This is in no sense a cowpea, but resembles an ordinary garden or English Pea in looks of seed and growth. It is extremely hardy, a great soil-enricher and makes the most delicious hay. Should be sown two bushels to the acre; it is better, though, to sow with oats or other winter grain to hold the vines up, using one bushel of Peas and one-half the regular quantity of grain. Both are cut at the same time.

KUDZU

KUDZU must be planted EARLY, before warm weather sets in. Plant in January in South Florida; February for North Florida and the Gulf States, and March for points further north. **Kudzu** reaches full growth in May.

This remarkable vine gives promise of being one of the leading sources of wealth in the Southern States in future. It is really a pea vine that springs up from the roots when the first warm days come in the spring of the year and grows vigorously until a killing freeze comes in the fall. This gives a growing season of at least eight months in the year during which several cuttings of hay can be made (some instances are known where four cuttings of hay, averaging two and one-half tons per cutting and making a total yield of ten tons per acre in a single season, have been made). This hay is of the highest quality, being equal to cowpea or alfalfa and much richer than timothy.

One planting is permanent and the yield of hay increases as the ground becomes more thickly set with plants from the vines, taking root at the joints.

Kudzu is propagated by means of the plants that have rooted from the joints of the vines and when transplanted carry with them on their roots the tubercles that are needed to inoculate the soil of the new field so as to provide for fixing the nitrogen from the air into the soil. In planting kudzu, first plow the land deeply and harrow it, then check it into rows 8½ feet apart each way, setting a plant at each check. Lay tap roots along the bottom of the furrow with crowns slanting upward to within two inches of the surface, covering them with loose earth to the level of the surface. This requires 1,018 plants per acre. Give them level cultivation during the first season. After this they will need no further cultivation, as the vines will run all over the ground the next season and take root at the joints, growing so rapidly as to choke out all other plants (even such pests as nut, Johnson and Bermuda grasses), yet, it is an easy matter to get rid of kudzu if desired, for the plants will only sprout from the crowns and can be killed by cutting off these crowns with a disk plow in hot, dry weather in summer. For this reason there is no danger of kudzu ever becoming a pest.

Kudzu is perfectly hardy all over the United States and endures the winters as far north as Nova Scotia. It will therefore be a valuable crop in the northern States as well as in the South, although the longer growing season South will be an advantage.

Orders not accepted for less than $1.00.

Prices.

15	Strong Plants, postpaid	$ 1.00
15	Plants, large size, postpaid	1.50
100	Plants, by express, shipped "charges collect"	6.00
1,000	Plants, by express, shipped "charges collect"	45.00
15	Extra large plants, by express, not prepaid	2.50
2	Very large Specimen plants, not prepaid for	1.25

In lots of 10,000 or more at Special Rates.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE

About 33,000 Joints to Plant an Acre.

This cane is a perennial, lasting for many years from one planting. It is the hardiest and most prolific of all the varieties, standing 10 degrees more cold than other varieties without injury and yielding double the tonnage per acre that other cane makes or more.

It succeeds well on high, dry, sandy land and yields from 20 to 75 tons green forage per acre, which, when fed in connection with Kudzu, makes as near a balanced ration, perhaps, as is possible to get together on any farm.

Cane prices subject to prior sale. 100 joints or eyes, $1.25; 1,000 joints, $6.00; 10,000 joints or more, $2.50 per 1,000.

OATS

From 2 to 3 bushels to plant an acre

Burt. The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land Oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim and, under favorable weather conditions, is of a very light straw-color. A good percentage of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before Rust-Proof. Two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and, where they are to be made into hay, three bushels will be found profitable. We sell great quantities of these Oats for fall planting, and, when properly put in, they go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. The standard weight of Oats is 32 pounds to a bushel. Bus. 80 cts.

Texas Red Rust-proof. There is no better Oat than the Texas Red Rust-proof, providing one gets the genuine Oat, grown in the state of Texas. It is safe to say that 75 per cent of the Oats sold as Texas Rust-proof never grew in that state. Farmers should be more careful in purchasing their seed Oats. The Texas Oats are heavy grains, nearly all of them having a distinctive beard. Color varies, according to the season. They are largely planted in the spring and early fall. Two bushels should be sown to an acre. Bus. 75 cts.

Appler. Equally well adapted for sowing in the spring and the fall, but when put in in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing Oat, with bunchy heads and heavy grain. While originating in the state of Georgia, this Oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other southern states, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof Oats for the South. Bus. $1.10.

The Famous 100-Bushel. The claim for this Oat is that it is an improved type of southern Oat, rust-proof, has heavy grains, large straw, and is extremely productive. While the claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near or nearer to it than many other Oats on the market. Bus. $1.25. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Field of Appler Oats.

RYE

Sow at the rate of from 1½ to 2 bushels to an acre

Florida. There is no other Rye except that grown in the South that will give satisfactory results. Northern Rye, when planted here, trails on the ground and does not stand upright, as it should. Our **Florida Rye** is grown in the northern part of this state by responsible growers. We advise the use of Florida Rye. Bus. $2.75.

Georgia or **Southern Rye.** This Rye is sown mostly for pastures. It grows tall, does not lie down and run on the ground, as do the northern and western Ryes in this climate. We sell a great quantity of the Georgia Rye every year. It will not grow so tall nor head up for cutting like the Florida Rye. We recommend this for poultry-raisers. Bus. $2.

WINTER BARLEY

Makes more leafy growth than rye, wheat or oats. Excellent pasture for winter and early spring, as it can be grazed without injury. Sow at rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre during fall or early winter. Bus. $1.50.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like the sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut it for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums. Lb. 15 cts.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow from 6 to 8 bushels per acre for lawns

One of the most valuable grasses for fall planting, a quick grower, an annual, dying out the first summer. It is used mostly in Florida as a lawn grass, and makes one of the quickest growths that can be planted. It is generally sown over Bermuda or other lawn grass and will make a green lawn till spring. We are selling a great quantity of this each season, and the sale is steadily increasing. Bus. $2

DWARF ESSEX RAPE FOR WINTER FORAGE

In drill, 4 to 5 pounds to an acre; broadcast, 7 to 8 pounds. Lb. 20c, 5 to 10 lbs. 15c, 15 lbs. 10c.

Dwarf Essex Rape is a crop well suited to Florida conditions. It is excellent for feeding hogs, dairy cows, and sheep; as it will produce many tons of good nutritious feed per acre, at a time of the year when green feeds are scarce. Throughout a large portion of the State, farmers and stockmen could, with advantage, grow more of the succulent forage crops for feeding stock during the autumn and winter months, when the supply of grass and other green forage is often limited. Such crops may usually be grown on land that has already produced an early maturing crop. One of the best of these succulent crops is perhaps dwarf Essex rape—a plant closely related to the cabbage, turnip, and mustard.

A WINTER CROP

Rape is a forage crop that does not flourish in hot, dry weather; but in most parts of the State, especially in the center and south, rape grows well throughout the winter and suffers very little from the cold. It is considered that rape will stand as much as six to eight degrees of frost, with little or no injury. This, of course, depends upon the stage of growth; the young tender growth being more readily harmed than the more mature leaves and stalks. It is not at all likely that the weather will become cold enough to kill the roots, even if the tops should be frozen down. In the latter case, the plants will soon shoot up again and produce a good crop.

THE SOIL FOR RAPE

Rape does well on nearly all kinds of soil; but, like many other crops, the better the soil the larger the yield. An old vegetable field would be a remarkably good location, and would require the addition of only a small amount of fertilizer. For the best results, rape should be planted on a rich, moist loamy soil. It will usually do well on any but light sandy soils or stiff clays, such soils being deficient in vegetable matter. Any soils that will produce good crops of vegetables, will also give good yields of rape. It is also well adapted to newly-cleared woodland.

FERTILIZERS

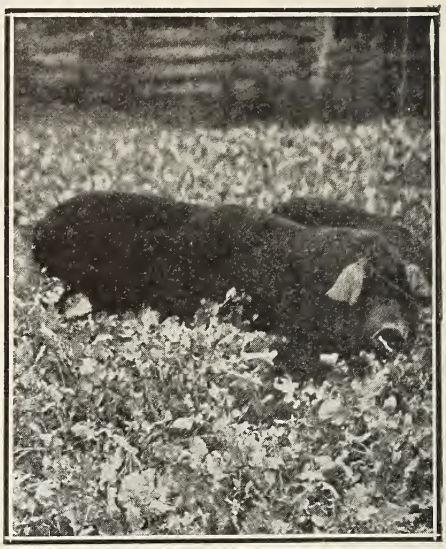
Almost any good vegetable fertilizer, containing about 6 per cent of ammonia, 7 per cent of phosphoric acid and 8 per cent of potash, applied at the rate of from 200 to 700 pounds per acre, will be found to give good results. The larger amount would be applied on poorer lands, and the lesser amount on the richer soils.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Too much attention cannot be given to the preparation of the field for this crop. Thorough preparation of the field is the secret of successful farming, whether in Florida or elsewhere. Such preparation of the field will not only reduce the after cultivation by half; but it will also conserve a large amount of soil water, which would otherwise be lost by running off or by evaporation. A good fourteen or sixteen-inch two-horse plow is the best implement to use in preparing the field for seeding. With the plow, all trash and litter can be buried; for the more vegetable matter we can get into the soil, the more fertility we add to it, and the more its water-holding capacity is increased. The plowing should be fairly deep—about four to six inches. If the land is rough after plowing, the disc harrow is needed. In using the disc harrow, it is best to lap half the width of the harrow each time, since the surface of the soil will then be kept level, which otherwise would be ridged. It is well to harrow with a toothed harrow after using the disc, so as to get the surface in the best tilth.

HOW TO PLANT

Rape may be planted in drills or sown broadcast. If the ground is badly infested with seeds of noxious weeds, it will be better to plant in drills and give some cultivation. Rape is rather a slow grower at first; but after reaching the height of three or four inches, it grows rapidly. If planted in drills, the drills should not be more than two feet or two and a half feet apart. We think that more satisfactory results will be obtained if it is planted in drills, for the following reasons: First, there is less waste when pastured, as stock naturally walk between the rows, and so do not trample as many plants or leaves under foot. Second, less seed is required. Third, drilling permits cultivation, insuring larger yields. The amount of seed required per acre will vary from three to five pounds, according as it is planted in drills or sown broadcast.



Grazing in Rape Field.

The seed may be sown at any time from the fifteenth of September to the fifteenth of December. The farmers of West Florida will find it best to plant during the latter part of September, while those of Central and South Florida can plant later in the season.

HOW TO FEED RAPE

Stock may be turned into the field and allowed to pasture on the rape, or it may be cut and fed to them. With the latter method much larger yields will be secured, if care is taken in cutting. If cut so as to leave the stubs five or six inches high, a second—and under favorable conditions, a third—crop may be secured. If pastured, some care must be exercised at first, until the stock become accustomed to it. When cattle are first allowed to pasture on rape, there is danger of bloating; but this can be easily avoided by feeding the animals a little hay or grain, just before turning them on the rape. In other words, do not turn the stock on the rape to pasture when they are hungry. When first turned on to pasture, let them graze for only a few minutes the first day—say ten or fifteen minutes; the second day allow them a few minutes more, and so on, until they become accustomed to rape. Another difficulty found in pasturing cows on rape is that it may cause a disagreeable taint in the milk. This may be overcome by using a little care and judgment in feeding. If the cows are allowed to pasture on the rape for about an hour just before and after milking, and at no other time, very little, if any, difficulty will be found.

YIELD PER ACRE

Rape has shown yields of from 27,200 to 33,296 pounds per acre. Many of the Northern States report yields of thirty to fifty tons of green forage per acre. No doubt there is plenty of land in Florida capable of giving equally good returns.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH

If wanted by mail, add for postage.

The Sand Vetch is one of our most valuable forage plants—in fact, the most valuable of all to furnish green forage in winter. It is in general use in this section by dairymen. It is a nutritious feed, fattening and, at the same time, largely increases the flow of milk. Vetch should be sown from August to December at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with three-quarters to one bushel of rye or winter oats. Vetch is a trailing plant and needs something like rye, oats or wheat to support it, holding it well off the ground and making it easier to harvest and cure. Lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 15c, 10 lbs. and over 12½c.

KAFIR CORN

The grain makes most nutritious feed, and can be used for both stock and poultry. Kafir Corn is of vigorous growth and can be cut twice during the season if desired for fodder, and will be found most nutritious and very fattening. When used by itself, use from three-quarters to one bushel per acre, broadcast. It can be sown in connection with cowpeas broadcast at the rate of a peck of Kafir Corn to a bushel of cowpeas to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., bu. $2.

SORGHUM

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. For forage purposes, sow thickly at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

Early Amber. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Lb. 15 cets. Write for prices on larger quantities.

MILLET

Write for prices in quantity.

Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage crop.

Pearl, or **Cat-Tail.** The enormous yields which are continuously cut four or five times during the season are used for both green and dry feeding, and, as it yields so largely, it is very highly prized. It grows from 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting should commence when a height of 2½ to 3 feet is attained. After being cut it will stool out enormously, becoming much thicker, makes a rapid growth, and will afford three or four large cuttings during the season. It is very nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock. If sown broadcast, twenty to thirty pounds should be used, but quicker growth and more frequent cuttings will be obtained if sown five pounds per acre in drills, 3 feet apart and cultivated occasionally. Lb. 20 cts., 5 to 10 lbs. 15c.

German. Choice Southern. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. Sow thickly, about one bushel per acre, and cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Bu. $2.50.

Soy Bean.

SOJA, or SOY BEAN

Soja or Soy Beans should be planted as soon as the ground is well warmed. They withstand drought to an extraordinary degree and never fail to produce a crop. One-third to one-half bushel of seed is planted per acre, with a drill preferably three or four inches apart in row and rows 30 inches apart.

Yellow Soja, or Soy Bean. Heavily podded with seed, and yielding 6 to 8 tons per acre. It is a variety either for feeding green or for silo, being a plant rich in nitrogen. It is unsurpassed as a soil-improving crop. Price on application.

TEOSINTE

Sow in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart; sow at the rate of from 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Enormous-yielding continuous-cutting forage crop. We strongly recommend this to be generally sown, as it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It stools out enormously after being cut. Lb. $1.00.

RHODES GRASS

Rhodes Grass. New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at 18 degrees below. Seed resemble Blue Grass. It takes about 5 pounds to plant an acre. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three cuttings. Can be planted in Spring, cut from May until September. Has created quite a sensation in Florida. There has been a tremendous demand and the U. S. Agl. Dept. reports from Florida of this grass reads like fiction. It can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda, but is easily eradicated. Price: Per lb. $1.00, 5 lb. lots and over 75c.

Natal Grass.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the spring or fall. Lb. 50 cts.

NATAL GRASS

This grass (Tricholaena rosea) is an annual grass from South Africa, which is now commonly grown in many tropical and semi-tropical countries. Sometimes it is called "Australian Redtop," or "Hawaiian Redtop," but it is not related to the true redtop. It was introduced into Florida some twenty years ago. It is now grown in Marion, Lake, Sumter, Orange and Polk counties, and to some extent in all parts of South Florida.

Natal grass is sometimes confused with Rhodes grass. However, there is no likeness between the two, except that they are both of African origin. In the Natal grass the seeds are borne in loose pink downy branching sprays, the color of which fades to almost white when the seed is matured.

Natal grass makes its best growth on any good vegetable land. It will grow on quite sandy soil; but will not produce as good yields as it will on the better soils.

The preparation of the seed bed for Natal grass is similar to that for any other cultivated crop. It is not necessary to prepare a deep seed bed, but it is essential to see that the surface is well pulverized. Plow the land "broadcast" to a depth of four to six inches. Then prepare the seed bed by the use of the harrow. If the surface is rough, it may be necessary to harrow the field several times. The tooth harrow or the Acme harrow are two good implements that can be used to advantage for this work.

The seed may be sown broadcast, or it can be planted in rows eight or ten inches apart. The seed is very light and flucy and it is difficult to scatter it uniformly over the surface of the soil. This, however, can be overcome to a considerable extent if the seed is mixed with moist sand. If the sand is made too wet it will not be possible to get an even distribution. It will require ten to fourteen pounds of seed to plant an acre. It will always be found best to use a liberal quantity of seed, so as to get a good stand.

Care should be taken not to cover the seed too deeply. If the seed is covered too deeply a poor stand is likely to be the result. The seed is very small, and it is not possible for it to come through a heavy covering of soil.

Natal grass seed is widely distributed by the wind, and it may come up from seed in cultivated fields or elsewhere like crab grass. It is more or less winter-killed in central Florida, but farther south, or in warm winters it may live over from one season to the next. There should be no fear of it becoming a pest in cultivated fields, for it can be eradicated without difficulty. It ripens seed uniformly, so if it is made into hay just before it blooms, no seeds will be scattered, and next year there will be little or no Natal grass in that field.

If the seed is sown about May 1, the first crop of hay will be ready for harvesting about July 15. Natal grass requires about eighty to eighty-five days from seeding to maturity under favorable conditions.

The average yield of hay per acre at the experiment station during the past four years has been about one and a quarter tons. The heaviest yield of hay during one season was 2.6 tons per acre; this being the yield of two cuttings. The soil upon which it was grown is what is classed as high pine land, such as would produce 15 to 20 bushels of corn per acre. Price, 1 lb. 75c, 5 lbs. at 70c, 10 lbs. at 65c. Will be pleased to quote prices on larger quantities.

BERMUDA GRASS

One of the most valuable pasture grasses.

Sow at the rate of 7 or 8 pounds per acre.

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Lb. $1.00.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

Sow broadcast from 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

The acreage devoted to Alfalfa is increasing very rapidly all through the southern and middle states, as wherever it succeeds, it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. Alfalfa will do well on any good loamy soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter or be well enriched by the

liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. A heavy application of lime is also of decided benefit. It is also decidedly preferable to sow it on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character. Lb. 30 cts. Write for prices in large quantities.

Alfalfa.

CLOVER SEED

White. Well known. It forms a thick, close turf, is excellent to sow for pastures, especially on sandy soils, and should enter into the composition of all lawn mixtures. Alone, it requires four to six pounds per acre; in mixture, from one to two pounds. Lb. 60 cts.

Crimson. Recommended for fall seeding and should be more largely used in the southern states. Produces an excellent hay and fine winter pasture. This is one of the finest of all soil-improving crops. Sow at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Per lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 15 cts. For larger quantity write.

Bur. Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until the summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Price, recleaned seed, per lb. 35 cts. In the bur, lb. 25 cts.

BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen. The best variety for cultivation, on account of color and quality of brush; ripens very early, grows about 8 or 10 feet high, brush of good length, fine and straight and always of green appearance when ripe. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good and profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by southern farmers in the growth of broom corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow broom corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 feet apart by 18 inches. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed is in a soft, milky condition. Plant 10 to 15 pounds to an acre. Price per lb. 20 cts.

Write for prices in larger quantities.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry and is the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses. It is claimed in some sections that the growth of the Sunflower near the house acts as a preventive of malaria. Pkg. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 20 cts., 10 lbs. 15 cts.

CHUFAS

Hognut; Ground Almond. Perennial.

They are an excellent hog-food. Chickens and turkeys are also especially fond of them, so that a crop, when grown, can be fed to both poultry and hogs. The flesh of the Chufa is especially juicy and delicious. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1. Plant one peck per acre as late as June; soak seed a week. Plant 12 inches apart in rows 2½ feet apart; do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a bad stand, pull out shoots from growing plants and plant and use these. Grow just under the surface like all grass nuts. Mature in October and lie in ground till eaten. Grow best on well-manured, sandy soil. Peck $1.25, bu. $4.50.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Lb. 10 cts., bus. $2.00.

SPANISH PEANUTS

1½ bushels of unshelled Peanuts will plant an acre.

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and, in the South, where they can be planted, two crops can be made in a year, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine, and the tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. The nuts are produced closer in a bunch, making them easy to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Price on application.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS

These are larger than the Spanish. In size, Virginias are large; North Carolina, medium; Spanish, small. Often used for parching. We are large contractors. Price on application.

Spanish Peanuts.

HOG GOOBERS

If wanted by mail, add for postage.

This is one of the greatest hog feeds there is. Comes in pods like peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large—as large as the end of your thumb. Pods are thick on vines, peas inside are single. It is a hog crop; the taste of the pea is somewhat between that of the peanut and the field pea. They will not sprout in the ground, but they will remain there all winter. Average yield, fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. They are generally planted in drills about 8 to 10 inches apart, and are planted with hull on, though they can be planted same as peanuts. It will take about 3 pecks to plant an acre, if drilled in rows about 3 feet apart. Write for prices in quantities.

1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. 15c.

GIANT BEGGARWEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

Broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. to an acre.

If wanted by mail, add for postage.

A crop of immense value for restoring fertility to worn-out or depleted soils. On sandy lands of the Southern states it is probably the most valuable forage plant which can be sown, besides being of immense benefit to the soil. Its growth is immense, sometimes attaining a height of 6 feet; is densely covered with leaves; yields both hay and pasturage abundantly, and is of high nutritive value, many farmers estimating its feeding value equal to clover. Sow any time after frost; if in drills, 3 feet apart, three to four pounds per acre, or broadcast, ten to twelve pounds per acre; covering 1 to 2 inches. If cut when 2 feet high, either for hay or green food, it will branch out from the roots, producing successive crops.

Lb. 50c.

Write for special price on large quantities.

VELVET BEANS

The Popular Forage and Soil-Producing Plant.

If planted in drills, 1½ pecks to an acre; broadcast, 1 bushel to an acre.

If wanted by mail, add for postage.

Speckle Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines—greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cowpea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cowpeas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vines.

Pt. 10c; qt. 20c.

Prices on larger quantities on application.

White Velvet. Pod and vine are about the same as Speckle, have about the same outturn. Beans are white, about the same size and shape as Speckle. Beans are softer and several weeks earlier. Cattle can be turned in the field sooner than on the Speckle. Being softer, cattle like them better. This being a new bean, we expect it to become very popular. Do not get this confounded with the Lyon Bean. **Price, qt. 20c.**

Prices on application.

RICE

Upland Rice. Very popular crop. Should be cultivated on every farm in the South. Several years' experience has demonstrated the fact that Rice can be as successfully grown on high lands as elsewhere.

Pk. $1.00; bu. $3.00.

Directions for Planting Upland Rice—On lands that hold moisture well, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land, Rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart, so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep. usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant early in April. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop fifteen or twenty seeds in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until Rice begins to head. Ripens last of August or early in September. Color tells when ripe.

Lowland Rice. Pk. $1.00; bu. $3.00.

GOURDS

One ounce will plant 25 hills.

Culture—Gourds are tender annuals and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over, and not less than 6 feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at the last hoeing.

Prices are by mail postpaid.

Dipper. This, like the Sugar Trough, has a thin but hard shell, and can readily be made to serve useful purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Fancy Varieties Mixed. This is a collection of the ornamental and fancy sorts, fine for shade and their unique fruits.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Japanese Nest-Egg. Fruit small and creamy white; it exactly resembles the eggs of a hen.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Rag, or Dish-Cloth. The peculiar interior of this is useful in the kitchen, when properly prepared; also a fine ornamental climber.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Sugar Trough. These Gourds grow to hold from four to ten gallons; shells light, but very hard and durable, and are readily made into useful household utensils.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

We pay the strictest attention to the quality and germinating power of our seeds. None is offered in this catalog until after it successfully passes the most rigorous test, and we can recommend everything we handle with the utmost confidence.

No. 18 B ONION DRILL

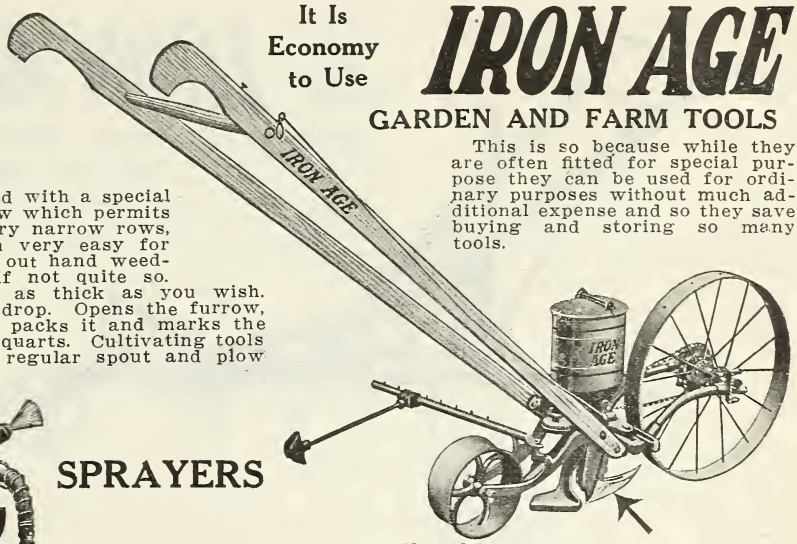
This machine is fitted with a special spout and opening plow which permits sowing the seed in very narrow rows, and makes cultivation very easy for the Wheel Hoe. Cuts out hand weeding almost entirely, if not quite so. Drills accurately and as thick as you wish. You can see the seed drop. Opens the furrow, sows seed, covers and packs it and marks the next row. Capacity, 2 quarts. Cultivating tools can be supplied, also regular spout and plow for all kinds of seed.

It Is Economy to Use

IRON AGE

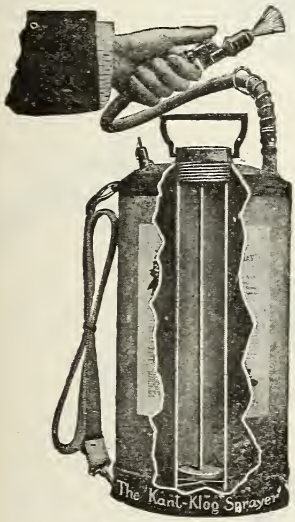
GARDEN AND FARM TOOLS

This is so because while they are often fitted for special purpose they can be used for ordinary purposes without much additional expense and so they save buying and storing so many tools.



No. 18 B Onion Drill, $7.50

SPRAYERS



No. 199. Knapsack Sprayer, $5.50.

COMPRESSED AIR KNAPSACK, No. 199

Heavy galvanized steel body, dome shaped ends joined to the body under heavy pressure and tested for double strength. A stroke changes it. Then, simply carry in horizontal position. Solid brass couplings, 2-inch brass tube pump. Protected tubing. Self cleaning nozzle with spring hose-cock. Safety valve

COMPRESSED AIR KNAPSACK, No. 416

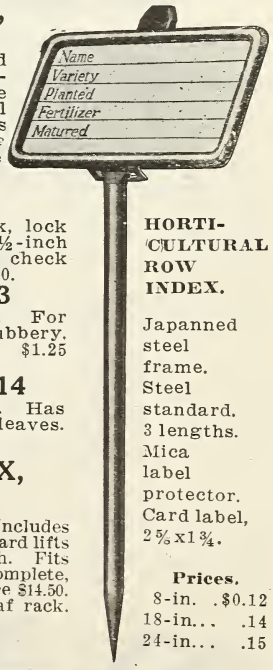
Capacity 3 gallons. Galvanized steel tank, lock seamed body, tested 60 pounds pressure, 1½-inch brass cylinder, 14-inch plunger, bronze ball check valve, brass nozzle—cannot clog. Price $6.50.

SINGLE POWDER GUN, No. 313

Tight, valveless, russet leather bellows. For stock, stables, poultry houses, kennels, shrubbery, house sinks, sick rooms, cellars, drains, etc. $1.25 each.

DOUBLE POWDER GUN, No. 314

Double bellows, to give continuous spray. Has an elbow to place spray on the underside of leaves. $2.00 each.



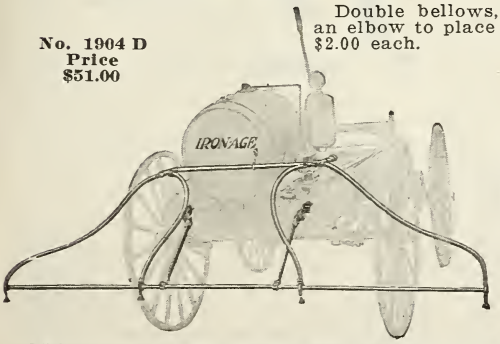
HORTICULTURAL ROW INDEX.

Japanned steel frame. Steel standard. 3 lengths. Mica label protector. Card label, 2⅝x1¾.

Prices.

8-in.	$0.12
18-in...	.14
24-in...	.15

No. 1904 D
Price
$51.00



HAND CART BOX, FIG. 306

Size 37x23½x8 inches deep. Includes axle and spring catch. Tail board lifts out, requires no bolts to attach. Fits this truck. Box and truck complete, 2½-inch steel tire wheels. Price $14.50. Truck also takes barrel or leaf rack. Prices on application.

HORIZONTAL BARREL WAGON SPRAYER, No. 1904-D

Includes 50-gallon barrel, double acting outside pump, air chamber, relief valve and gauge, all mounted on a frame and a 4-row pipe and hose equipment with nozzles, for spraying row crops, such as potatoes, tomatoes, etc. Adjustments for width rows, 2 to 3 feet, and for height of spray bar.

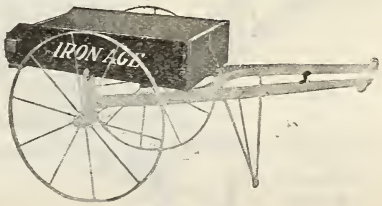
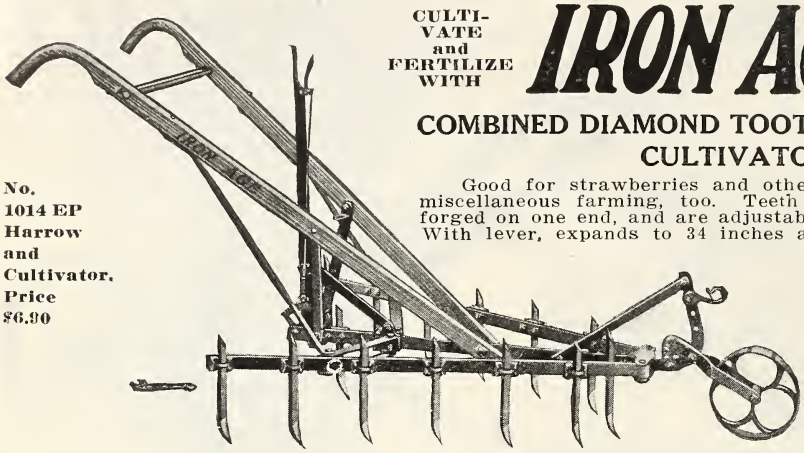


Fig. 306
Price, box only, $4.50

ASK FOR SPECIAL SPRAY BOOKLET AND SPRAY CALENDAR.

CULTIVATE and FERTILIZE WITH **IRON AGE** FARM TOOLS

COMBINED DIAMOND TOOTH HARROW AND CULTIVATOR

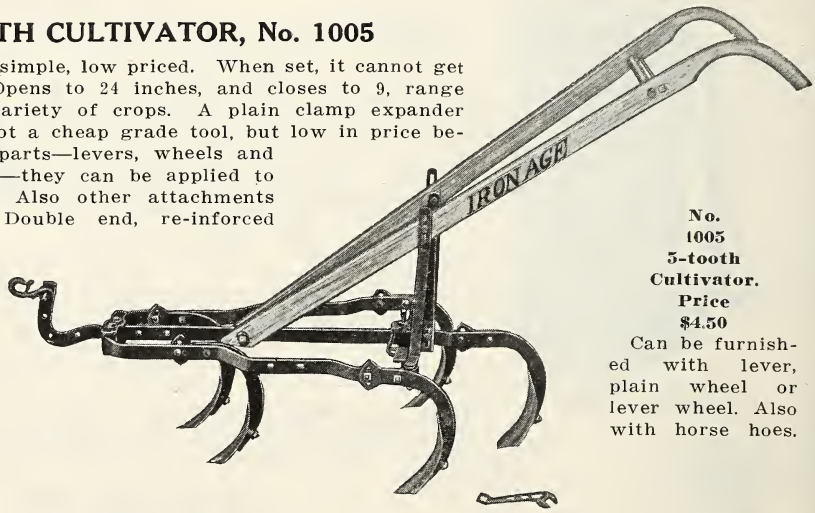


No. 1014 EP Harrow and Cultivator. Price $6.90

Good for strawberries and other small fruits and for miscellaneous farming, too. Teeth have cultivator point, forged on one end, and are adjustable for depth and angle. With lever, expands to 34 inches and closes to 11. High frame and clean cut construction. Can be furnished with furrow closing attachment if wanted. See special booklet on these tools.

FIVE TOOTH CULTIVATOR, No. 1005

Plain, strong and simple, low priced. When set, it cannot get out of adjustment. Opens to 24 inches, and closes to 9, range enough for a wide variety of crops. A plain clamp expander adjusts the width. Not a cheap grade tool, but low in price because there are few parts—levers, wheels and side hoes cost money—they can be applied to this tool if wanted. Also other attachments for special work. Double end, re-inforced points are used, giving double the usual wear.



No. 1005 5-tooth Cultivator. Price $4.50

Can be furnished with lever, plain wheel or lever wheel. Also with horse hoes.

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR, No. 170

No. 170. Fertilizer Distributor. $19.00

Capacity of the hopper 160 pounds. Force feed that will sow 500 to 3,000 pounds per acre, or even less, with special feed wheel. Sows in a uniform 6 or 8-inch stream across the open furrow. Handles all kinds of fertilizer, damp or dry. Stirring tooth in the rear mixes the fertilizer and the soil. Can be thrown out of gear without stopping the machine. Can be raised or lowered in front to suit depth of furrow. Steel wheels. Galvanized hopper. Can be furnished with plow to open the furrow and discs to cover the fertilizer. Prices on application.

FERTILIZERS

Our "Special" brand of vegetable and truckers' fertilizer will furnish you with the best combination of plant-food for the various crops for which we recommend them. The following are a few for special crops, but we can supply your wants for any crop desired. **Prices f. o. b. Jacksonville.**

VEGETABLE SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3
Ammonia	4 to 5
Potash actual, K_2O	6 to 8
Chlorine	½ of 1

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, high-grade blood and bone, bone meal, dissolved bone and sulphate of potash.

Apply 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. to the acre.

CUCUMBER SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	6 to 7
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	4½ to 5
Potash actual, K_2O	6 to 8
Chlorine	4 to 5

Made from dissolved animal bone black, dissolved bone, high-grade blood and bone, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, kainit and fish scrap.

Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre.

IRISH POTATO SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	6½ to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	3 to 4
Potash actual, K_2O	6½ to 7
Chlorine	½ of 1

Made from high-grade blood and bone, high-grade acid phosphate and high-grade sulphate of potash.

Applied about 1,800 pounds to the acre, to be followed when the vine is half grown, or when potatoes have begun to form, with nitrate of soda at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds to the acre.

STRAWBERRY SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	6 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3
Ammonia	2 to 3
Potash actual, K_2O	12 to 14
Chlorine	2 to 4

Made from nitrate of soda, blood and bone, steamed bone flour, dissolved bone, sulphate of potash and potash salts.

BEAN SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	5 to 6
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	5 to 6
Potash actual, K_2O	6 to 8
Chlorine	½ of 1

Made from nitrate of soda, bright cotton-seed meal, dissolved bone and sulphate of potash.

Apply 800 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre.

CABBAGE SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	5 to 6
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	4½ to 5
Potash actual, K_2O	5 to 6
Chlorine	4 to 5

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, high-grade blood and bone, bright cotton-seed meal, dissolved bone and potash salts.

Apply 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. to the acre.

SPECIAL BLOOD, BONE AND POTASH FOR VEGETABLES

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 10
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	5 to 7
Potash actual, K_2O	7 to 9
Chlorine	½ of 1

Made from nitrate of soda, pure dried blood, bone meal, dissolved bone and sulphate of potash.

For tomatoes, eggplants, beans, etc., when growing on high or sandy land. Is quick-acting and is a good food for vegetable plants that have been set back or hurt by the cold. Apply 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre.

CANTALOUPE SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	4 to 5
Potash actual, K_2O	4½ to 5
Chlorine	4 to 5

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, high-grade blood and bone, dissolved bone, sulphate of potash and fish scrap.

Apply 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. to the acre.

WATERMELON SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	5 to 6
Potash actual, K_2O	5 to 6
Chlorine	5 to 6

Made from dissolved bone, blood, blood and bone, fish scrap, sulphate of ammonia, acid phosphate, muriate of potash, potash salts.

Apply 800 to 1,200 lbs. to the acre.

TOMATO SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3
Ammonia	5 to 6
Potash actual, K_2O	9 to 11
Chlorine	5 to 6

Made from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, blood and bone, dissolved animal bone-black, sulphate of potash and muriate of potash.

Apply 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre.

SWEET POTATO SPECIAL

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	3 to 4
Potash actual, K_2O	4 to 5
Chlorine	5 to 7

Made from nitrate of soda, high-grade blood and bone, acid phosphate, kainit and sulphate of potash.

Apply fertilizer ten days before planting at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre, working into soil.

SPECIAL CORN-GROWER

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	Per cent
Moisture	5 to 10
Available Phosphoric Acid	5 to 6
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Ammonia	3 to 4
Potash actual, K_2O	2 to 3
Chlorine	2 to 4

Made from bright cotton-seed meal, nitrate of soda, bone meal, acid phosphate and kainit.

Apply 400 to 600 lbs. to the acre.

On account of unsettled prices of fertilizer material, we are unable to name prices on above. Will be pleased to quote lowest market prices on application.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT USED IN FLORIDA SINCE 1882

A composite fine dust to be applied to growing plants to preserve the growing vegetation from insects of various kinds.

Slug Shot was at first made to kill larva of Potato Bugs in the year 1880. And in killing the Potato Bug, to do no damage to either plants, fowls or persons, for thirty-four successive years it has been in use.

☞No article on the face of the earth can hold a market year in and year out for a third of a century of time **unless it has intrinsic merit.** Hammond's Slug Shot has done that.

Sifting Top Carton.

If You Want Cabbage Free From Worms, Use Hammond's Slug Shot

How to Destroy Cabbage Worms.—Slug Shot can be used lightly or heavily and the cabbage suffers no harm. The cabbage forms its head by interior growth; it throws off its earlier and outside leaves, and no dust can enfold within its head. Apply **Slug Shot** with a duster (see illustration), sieve it over the plants or full grown cabbages. The powder is very fine and goes a long way in field or garden.

POPULAR PACKAGES OF SLUG SHOT.

For gardeners' use **SLUG SHOT** is put up in kegs holding 125 pounds net, and in barrels containing 250 pounds net. In each of these packages is packed one ½-gallon tin Duster. Then there are general service packages, 5 and 10 lbs. each; also the 1-lb. carton or tin canister, each with perforated top. These are useful for small dooryards, poultry or house plants. The packages retail according to size, from 7c a pound upward. ☞Our aim is to send out an efficient, safe article, at a price so low that every grower, large or small, **can afford to use SLUG SHOT.** 5-lb. pkg., 35c; 1-lb. can, 25c; 10-lb. pkg., 65c.

A WORD FROM TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Your **SLUG SHOT,** of which I have used quite a little, is certainly fine for killing Red Spider, Aphis, Cut Worms, etc. I do a little gardening after office hours and have a great many fine trees and shrubs on my home place. I used **SLUG SHOT** and it helps materially on Asters, Tomatoes, Chrysanthemums, etc. I have quite a little trouble with Mildew on Roses, and I would like to have about twenty-five pounds. We are troubled with the Mildew mostly in the Spring and Fall months. Our Roses are generally outdoor stock. Yours very truly,

(Signed) HARRY PLAYER.

USEFUL FUNGICIDES—Hammond's Copper Solution

This article has been used with satisfaction in Gardens and Greenhousesfor 25 years. **Prepared Ready for Immediate Use.. DILUTE at the rate of 1 PART to 100 OF WATER, and SPRAY LIGHTLY.**

REMEDIES ARE TO BE CONSIDERED, IN THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPECT, AS PRESERVATIVE. SECONDARY AS CURATIVE.

The various Plant Diseases to which it is applicable are Rot of the Grape, Mildew of the Grape, Anthracnose of the Grape, Pear and Quince Leaf Blight, Gooseberry Mildew Potato Blight, Tomato Blight, Tomato Rot, Melon Blight, Black Spot on Rose, Mignonette Disease, Carnation Rust, Red Spider.

Put up in quarts, gallons, 5 and 10 gallons. Retails at $1.75 per gallon, 50c per quart.

Hammond's Bordeaux Mixture

For use on Potatoes and Apples add one gallon to 24 gallons of water; for Tomatoes, Grapes, Pears and Roses add 1 gallon to 35 gallons of water.

Put up in quarts, gallons 5-10-25, or 50 gallon barrels. 1 quart can, 30c.

Hammond's Thrip Juice No. 1

Arsenated Kills Scale on Citrus Trees, Oranges, Lemons and Grape Fruit.

Note.—THRIP JUICE No. 1, Arsenated, stands great reduction. At the beginning of the use of Thrip Juice No. 1 in Florida, in 1884, it was tried at 250 parts dilution, and was reported to destroy twigs. Finally, after an extensive tour of observation, it was found that the great dilution of 800 parts was efficacious against the varieties of Scale common to the Gulf States and Islands. Per gallon, $2.50; quart, 70c.

Thrip Juice No. 2 on Roses

Hopeland Estate, Staatsburgh, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1913.

Hammond's Paint & Slug Shot Works, Beacon, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I have used your **THRIP JUICE No. 2** on outdoor Roses, also Roses indoors, as well as Bay Trees and other hard wood stock, and can say it is a most efficient remedy for Scale, Mealy Bug and Thrips. Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHAS. HARMON, Supt.

Per gallon, $2.25; per quart, 75c; 1 pint can, 50c; ½ pint can, 35c.

The Standard Inoculation

FARMOGERM

High-Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria.

FOR CLOVERS, ALFALFA, BEANS and OTHER LEGUMES.

WHAT FARMOGERM IS

Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogren-fixing bacteria that have been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates. These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and sent out in a bottle which admits the necessary supply of pure air, yet keeps out destructive contaminations. If alfalfa can be grown on hot, sandy land of South New Jersey, why can't you grow it?

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:—

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.
2. Increase the food value of legumes.
3. Make legumes grow in new localities where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.
5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm. Better crops—better soil—less fertilizer—less labor.

Increased Crops are a well established certainty in all instances where inoculations are used together with proper culture methods. Not only is the crop increased in weight, but in its richness. The United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 71, substantiates these statements. Why not increase your farm yields without extra labor and at practically no extra cost?

Fertilizer Values of well-inoculated legumes have long been determined. It is shown in Bulletin No. 71, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture that tests covering a large part of the country prove that legumes will deposit 1,000 lbs. of nitrates per acre. This means that your most expensive commercial fertilizer is absolutely unnecessary when you plant legumes, perfectly inoculated, sown and planted in properly prepared land.

PEAS, BEANS, SWEET PEAS.

Yield earlier, longer and better when treated with Farmogerm. Farmogerm is endorsed by Farmers, Federal and State Agricultural departments and private estates. It is delivered to you in bottles, ready for use. You can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.

COST OF FARMOGERM.

Extra Farm Size	100 acres	$135.00
Farm Size	50 acres	75.00
Small Farm Size	5 acres	9.00
Trial Farm Size	1 acre	2.00
Garden Size	¼ acre	.50
Half Garden Size		.25

FARMOGERM AND ALFALFA IN MARYLAND.

On Sept. 12, 1911, Mr. S. N. Loose, Jr., of Washington Co., writes as follows:

In regard to results obtained by using your cultures, on the Alfalfa planted in September of last year, I beg to say same was very satisfactory and results obtained were very favorable.

FARMOGERM ON ALFALFA.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.
College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations,
Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 2, 1912.

Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co.

The cultures which you sent me last year were used and gave very good results. I planted some of the Peruvian Alfalfa on the station ground here, and the inoculated seed gave strong plants that lived through the summer, while the uninoculated seed gave only weakly plants that mostly died out during the Spring months.

(Signed) C. W. EDGERTON.

E. A. MARTIN SEED COMPANY

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

PEERLESS PLANT-FOOD

The best fertilizer for pot-plants and flowers. A scientific preparation containing in a concentrated and soluble form the food-elements required for plants. Can also be used for the flower-garden.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—For Potted Plants. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of this preparation in a quart of water, and allow it to dissolve for ten to fifteen minutes. Water the earth in the pot about the plants with this mixture, using particular care not to spray the leaves or stalk of the plant, as the benefit is derived through the roots. Use it in this manner every second or third day until the plants are in a flourishing condition, and then discontinue until again needed.

For Plants Set in Yard.—Sprinkle a small quantity of the dry material around the roots, not too near the plants; then work into the soil with a trowel or rake, and sprinkle lightly with water.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 12 per cent; potash (K_2O), 2.5 per cent, nitrate of soda, dissolved bone black, high-grade superphosphate, plaster and sulphate of potash. Specially prepared for and for sale exclusively by us. Per pound, 5 cents.

INSECTICIDES

Our Stock of Insecticides Consists of

Arsenate of Lead
Bluestone
Bordeaux Mixture
Caustic Soda
Copperas
Paris Green
Lime-Sulphur Solution
Sulphur Flour
Sulphur, Flowers of
Tobacco Dust
Whale-Oil Soap

Anything not in stock we will willingly purchase for our customers. Prices upon application.

We At All Times Have a Complete Stock of

Blood and Bone
Steamed Bone Flour
Raw Bone Meal
Dried Blood
Nitrate of Soda
Sulphate of Ammonia
Ground Castor Pomace
Bright Cotton-Seed Meal
Dark Cotton-Seed Meal
High-Grade Tobacco Dust
Pulverized Tobacco Stems
Dissolved Animal Bone Black
High-Grade Acid Phosphate
Acid Phosphate
Basic Slag (Thomas Slag)
Muriate of Potash
Kainit
High-Grade Sulphate of Potash
Low-Grade Sulphate of Potash
Lime
Canada Hardwood Ashes (Guaranteed Unleached)
Land Plaster
Linseed Meal

Prices Upon Application.

It Sticks; It Stays; It Stimulates; It Saves

WHAT?
WHY, BUG DEATH

Manufactured by
Danforth Chemical Co.
Leominster, Mass.

The INSECTICIDE which kills most bugs and worms that eat the leaves of plants, trees and vines; protects from injury by the flea beetle; is especially valuable for potato, tomato, squash, and cucumber vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, strawberry plants, etc.; helps to ward off Blight, commonly known as Rust, on these vegetables and berries.

It saves beets from wormy leaves, celery from rust, asparagus from injury, cabbages and cauliflowers from destruction.

BUG DEATH is a fine powder which may safely be used on all plants, trees and vines, as it CONTAINS NO PARIS GREEN OR ARSENIC IN ANY FORM.

In careful tests with Irish potatoes those on which **BUG DEATH** was applied yielded 67 5/9 bushels more per acre than those treated with Paris Green. At an average price of 50c per bushel this means

$ 33.78 more for one acre,
67.56 more for two acres,
168.90 more for five acres,
337.80 more for ten acres, etc.

Considering a proportionate average increase of profit on other vegetables, can you afford not to use **BUG DEATH?**

BUG DEATH is packed and sold as follows:

		By Parcel Post—Prep'd		
		1st and 2d zones	3rd zone	4th zone
1-lb. round carton, (with sifter top)	$0.25	$0.35	$0.38	$0.42
3-lb. carton.	.40	.48	.52	.59
5-lb. carton.	.50	.60	.66	.77
12½-lb. wooden box.	1.00	1.19	1.34	1.63
100-lb. Keg.	7.50			
Dickey Duster.....	.25	.30	.31	.32
Acre-an-Hour Sifter.	.75	.81	.83	.86

(See Parcel Post Information, which will advise you the zone you are in from Jacksonville.)

Full directions for using, both dry and in water, on each package.

Give this preparation a trial, and be convinced of its merits.

To apply **BUG DEATH** in dry form, use

The Dickey Bug Death Duster

For Small Gardens

The Acre-An-Hour Sifter

For One or Two Acres

The Diamond Slot Bug Death Duster for large areas, 2-Row hand power, 4-Row horse power. (Ask us for information.)

It Sticks; It Stays; Kills Bugs; And Pays

POULTRY SUPPLIES

In the past ten years farm products have not increased in proportion to the population, with the consequence that their value has greatly increased. The high price of feeds has reduced the number of cattle fattened in the feeding districts, so that there is less of it being done now than at any time within the past ten years, notwithstanding the increased population.

The consequence is that all meat-foods have doubled in price, and eggs, poultry and dairy products have had their share in the increase, and from the present indications will have more than their share in the future. These products can be grown on small farms in the more thickly settled parts of the country, and it is inevitable that they should replace beef to a great extent. The producer of eggs, broilers, roasting chickens and ducklings can confidently expect an increasing market that will become more and more profitable.

Opportunities in the Poultry Business

The poultry business presents larger opportunities than any other farm specialty, and, in fact, for the amount of money invested, a greater profit than most mercantile and manufacturing industries afford. The various branches of the commercial poultry business can be summed up as follows:

The egg business, where hens are reared and kept for market eggs; the broiler business, where a winter equipment is used to raise small birds for market during the off season; the winter roaster business, where large roasting chickens and capons are produced at a time when there is a scarcity of fresh-killed chickens; and the duck business, where ducks only are raised for market purposes.

There is no branch of the poultry business that presents less risk and surer gain, with quick returns, than the egg business. Its all-year-round income makes it the most popular branch of the poultry business.

We have a number of customers who raise stock chickens for sale or can furnish eggs.

We shall take pleasure in furnishing their names to anyone interested. We shall be glad to put any of our customers' names on this list, who have chickens and eggs to offer.

DO YOU KNOW

That the value of the eggs and poultry consumed in the United States every year exceeds that of the production of gold many times over?

Every day in the year there are about 125,000,000 eggs used in this country, and the value of them and the poultry consumed, per annum, is computed to be $700,000,000.

Are you getting any of this?

The Domestic egg supply is not equal to the demand. Millions of eggs are imported annually. If it pays to produce eggs in foreign countries, pack and ship them to this country with added costs of freight, won't it pay YOU to produce them HERE?

There's always a market for both eggs and poultry. The question is

HOW TO GET PROFITABLE PRODUCTS.

It used to be a general assumption, and is so yet, to a certain extent, that after a man had made a failure of anything or everything else, he could make a success keeping chickens. Anyone can keep chickens, is the way they figure it. Quite true, but not everyone can make the chickens keep them.

To make the poultry business pay, the first requisite is to keep your poultry in a healthy condition.

Don't let your fowls get sick. That is our advice to you, and it is easy to follow.

How? First: Breed only from your best, most vigorous fowls.

Second: Set your eggs in properly constructed incubators, and raise the chicks in well-ventilated, well-heated Brooders or Hovers, thereby avoiding the lice that young chicks start with when hatched and raised with hens. This will give you a start with strong chicks. It's half the battle.

Chickens of whatever age require a ration containing feed stuffs of four different classes: Grains, Animal Food, Green Food and Mineral Matter.

These have been aptly called "Grains, Greens, Grubs and Grits." If any of these are omitted the results are bound to be more or less unsatisfactory.

While this list may seem somewhat imposing, it is in reality simple, and a ration containing all four groups need cost no more than one which is incomplete.

We carry a complete stock of the highest quality Grain, Feed, Grit and Shell, Beef Scraps, etc., which you will find described in this catalogue.

If you are a poultryman or stock-raiser and interested in prices, we will be pleased to add your name to our weekly price list, which we issue on grain, feeds, etc.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT. This Grit is prepared especially for poultry. Perfect material for both grinding and shell-making. We can supply this in sizes suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks and small chickens. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and often means the difference between success and failure with poultry.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone.

COARSE AND FINE CRACKED BONE. Consists of ground beef bone, thoroughly dried. It is more economical and better in every way than common raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is so necessary for making good egg-shells and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times.

RAW BONE MEAL. It is made from fresh bone, from which the moisture has been taken, leaving nothing but the phosphates, lime and protein. These are the only food properties of bone, green or dry. This bone will keep in any climate or any kind of weather if kept in a dry place. Bone is especially valuable as an egg-producer.

BLOOD MEAL. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food.

DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS. For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc. For this purpose, Beef Scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our Beef Scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent protein.

CHARCOAL. No poultryman can afford to be without Charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: **Fine,** for use in mash mixture; **Medium Granulated,** for small chicks; and **Coarse,** for grown fowls.

BEEF MEAL. Made from cooked beef scraps, thoroughly dried and ground. It is better and more economical than fresh beef scraps, because it is concentrated and free from moisture.

HARDING'S GRANULATED MILK FOR POULTRY. Better, cleaner and cheaper than beef scraps, as it gives an increased egg-production over beef scraps. Can be kept without deteriorating in any climate.

ALFALFA MEAL. Very necessary for the laying hen. It will insure a greater number of eggs, also a larger proportion of fertile ones. Alfalfa is also used to keep laying and breeding fowls in good health, and adds to the luster of the fowls' plumage.

E. A. MARTIN SEED COMPANY

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Price-List of Poultry Feed

Purina Scratch Feed	100 lb. bags	Prices on application.
Purina Chick-Feed	100 lb. bags	
Purina Chicken Chowder	100 lb. bags	
Purina Pigeon-Feed	100 lb. bags	
Anchor Scratch Feed	100 lb. bags	
Cracked Corn, Sifted	100 lb. bags	
Wheat	100 lb. bags	
Corn Meal, Water Ground	92 lb. bags	
Gluten Meal	100 lb. bags	
Linseed Meal	100 lb. bags	

		Per bag
Granulated Milk	100 lb. bags	$3 45
Beef Scraps	100 lb. bags	3 45
Beef Scraps	50 lb. bags	1 75
Beef Meal	50 lb. bags	1 65
Cracked Bone	50 lb. bags	1 50
Raw Bone Meal	50 lb. bags	1 50
Blood Meal	50 lb. bags	2 25
Oyster Shell, Coarse	100 lb. bags	75
Oyster Shell, Fine	100 lb. bags	80
Mica Crystal Grit, Chick, Fine	100 lb. bags	1 00

		Per bag
Mica Crystal Grit, Poultry, Large Size	100 lb. bags	$1 00
Mica Crystal Grit, Pigeon, Medium	100 lb. bags	1 00
Granulated Charcoal, XX, fine for mash	50 lb. bags	1 35
Granulated Charcoal, XXX, Medium	50 lb. bags	1 35
Granulated Charcoal, XXXX, Coarse	50 lb. bags	1 35

Rough Rice	Get our weekly Price List.
Kaffir Corn	
Hemp	
Barley	
Buckwheat	
Canada Peas	
Rolled Oats	
Rolled Oats	
Rolled Oats	
German Millet	

We issue a Weekly Price-List of Poultry feeds, Supplies, etc., and shall be pleased to add your name to our mailing list, if you will advise us.

MOE'S SANITARY FEEDING TROUGH

Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. Barred top prevents wasting of feed and if used for water does away with the little chicks drowning. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes:

No. 21, 12 inches long.....$0.25
No. 22, 18 inches long..... .50
No. 23, 24 inches long..... .75

MOE'S STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only.

No. 32. . . ..15c each

MOE'S ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDER

The most convenient and commodious feeder on the market for the price. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Can also be used for water. This is not a novelty, but a practical well made feeding device that will last for years. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in two sizes.

No. 11, Small size. $0.20
No. 12, Large size. . ..... .30

MOE'S EXHIBITION POULTRY COOPS

Birds do not show their good points in a poorly constructed coop. Moe's new exhibition coops are made of the best grade of galvanized iron and sheet metal electrically welded, are the most attractive and best value on the market today. They contain no clips or projecting bolts to break the feathers of the fowl. The doors are large, making it easy to remove the birds or replace them. Each coop contains two attachments for feeding and drinking cups. Manufactured in two styles, one with sheet metal sides and of all wire, as shown in the above cut.

No. 46, All wire coop, 24x24x27 in. high....$2 25

No. 47, With sheet metal sides, 24x24x27 in. high. 2.25

No. 48, For bantams and pigeons, 16x16x18 in. high. 1.50

All of the above are collapsible and packed six to the crate.

MOE'S SELF LOCKING LEG BAND

A sealed band that requires no sealer. You lock it by simply pushing it together and it can only be removed by destroying the band.

Manufactured of bright nickel colored metal that will not rust or corrode. Every band has its own raised or embossed number. Manufactured in all sizes.

12 bands. $0.15

Liberal discount on quantities.

GLOBE ELEVATOR CO.'S BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FEEDS

THE FEEDS OF QUALITY

A FEED FOR EVERY AGE AND EVERY NEED. BLUE RIBBON LITTLE CHICK FEED—The Life Saver for Baby Chicks

BLUE RIBBON

DEVELOPING FEED

An Intermediate Cracked Grain Ration

BLUE RIBBON

GROWING MASH

Promotes Rapid Growth and Even Feathering

BLUE RIBBON LAYING MASH—The High Protein Kind, 20-22%.
BLUE RIBBON SCRATCH FEED—Eight Different Grains, Properly Balanced.
BLUE RIBBON PIGEON FEED—A Splendid, Clean, Well Proportioned Mixture

Write us for Descriptive Booklet and Prices of these Complete Poultry Feeds.

RED CROSS XX HEALTH GRIT

AMERICA'S GREATEST HEALTH GRIT MIXTURE

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED

MAKES Plump Squabs, White Meat, Mature Sooner Prolific Breeders

PREVENTS DISEASE

No More Diarrhoea, No More Going Light, No More Roup—Because it Makes RICH RED BLOOD

"IT'S GOOD FOR ANYTHING THAT WEARS FEATHERS"

All Birds relish it. Contains in condensed form the best tissue-building ingredients for birds known to science, and the greatest amount of gritty matter. Leading pigeon and poultry fanciers everywhere claim it to be the only scientifically prepared Health Grit on the market. Packed in 100 pound bags. The serial No. 16405 is on every bag, and the Red Cross.

In Ton Lots	$35.00
1-2 Ton	18.00
1-4 Ton	9.50
100 Pound Bag	2.00

Egg-Laying Contest

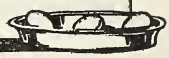
I am fed Aunt Patsy Poultry-Feed — the egg-producer—am kept so busy laying I can't get too fat.

I am fed Mixed Grain Scratch Feed—lay only a few eggs—I get very fat.

Aunt Patsy Poultry Feed

For Sale Exclusively by

E. A. MARTIN SEED CO., Jacksonville, Florida



Successful Poultry People

Know what they are doing; they count cost of feeding. They compare the cost with the dollars and cents they get from selling eggs, to see if the hen pays. They don't feed much grain, only a little at a time in litter, to make the hens scratch.

They feed Aunt Patsy Poultry-Feed, a dry mash, because they have learned that a 100-pound bag of Aunt Patsy Poultry-Feed will feed 20 hens 30 days, and that at $3 per 100 pounds would cost only one-half cent per day for each hen or $1.82 per year.

They have also learned that AUNT PATSY contains everything that the egg is made of, and on this account, if fed to a hen, she will lay more eggs in a year's time than if fed other feed.

Try AUNT PATSY

It Will Give Satisfactory Results

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Agents

Write for Prices

HAVE A CONKEY CORNER IN YOUR POULTRY HOUSE

And Be Ready When Disease Appears

A healthy hen cannot keep from laying; therefore, make a study of poultry diseases and, by having CONKEY'S REMEDIES and TONICS always at hand, be ready to fight the trouble just as soon as it appears.

Check over the following list and send us your order. Every poultry owner should have on his shelf these remedies all the time—they are the best poultry insurance you can get.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY is a scientifically prepared medicine. Coming in contact with the membranes of the throat and mouth, the seat of the disease, it kills the germs. It is quickly taken up by the system and, being a strong tonic and blood purifier, it cleanses the blood, builds up the system, and assists nature in every possible manner to throw off the disease. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00.

CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS.—For the individual treatment of birds and for use in the show room. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL.—A new remedy that effectively reduces the cankerous growth and brings the bird back to normal without a blemish. Also fine for treating colds, etc. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD REMEDY.—This disease is known by different names in different localities, such as Sore Head, Pigeon Pox, Warts and Pian. Chicken Pox is very contagious, and is a very annoying and disgusting disease. If allowed to run, it leads to weakness and death.

SYMPTOMS.—Scabby warts on the comb, lobes and face. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC is the result of years of careful study and experiment. It contains no filler and is in no way harmful to the birds. It keeps the bowels in good condition, assists digestion and the assimilation of egg-producing and strength-making material; gives vigor to the fowls.

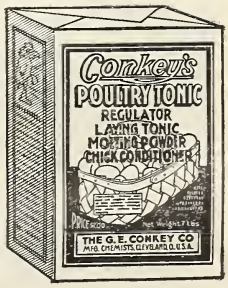
Conkey's Poultry Tonic is not a food in itself, and, in its use you escape paying for bran and middlings which comprise the bulk of inferior "egg producers." Price 25c, 50c, $1.00; 25 lb. pail, $3.00.

CONKEY'S LIMBERNECK REMEDY.—Limberneck, ptomaine poisoning, is a very fatal disease, requiring immediate treatment. It can be easily cured in all early stages. Price pkg., 50c.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY.—We have put out this remedy in such a form that it must be given in the drinking water. Price 25c and 50c.

CONKEY'S BRONCHITIS REMEDY.—Bronchitis and Roup are frequently confused, but they are separate diseases and require special treatment. It is an inflammation of the membranes of the bronchial tubes, instead of the membranes of the nostrils and head passages. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Scaly Leg is caused by a parasite working in and underneath the scales of the feet and legs. Price 50c.



CONKEY'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY cures those lame and useless birds, tones the system, limbers up the joints, and gets them into profit-paying condition in very short order. It is absolutely dependable, if used according to directions. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY.—This is a reliable remedy for this annoying and deadly disease. It is guaranteed to do the work and to satisfy YOU. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY CONDITIONER is a remedy specially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, during molting season or when preparing for the show room. It is a general invigorator, quickly bringing birds to a normal condition. Price, 25c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE.—A reliable laxative is often needed by itself. It is compounded for poultry especially, is always of the same strength, and does work thoroughly without depleting the energy or usefulness of the fowl. Price, 25c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER is absolutely harmless to the fowl, and positively overcomes the lice. Dust the fowls thoroughly every ten days, or two weeks, particularly during hot weather, as the nits will hatch after the old lice are killed. Also use it in the dust bath. Price 10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00 Pkgs.

CONKEY'S LICE-FIX.—Another and effective way of going after and getting the body louse. Three or four applications a year are sufficient. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S BLACKHEAD REMEDY.—A special remedy for Blackhead. This has been used many times and in many places with most excellent results and is guaranteed to please you. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY.—When this disease prevails it usually kills a large percentage, sometimes destroying an entire hatch. It is accompanied by a white, pasty, fecal discharge, which pastes up the feathers and closes the vent. Price 25c and 50c.

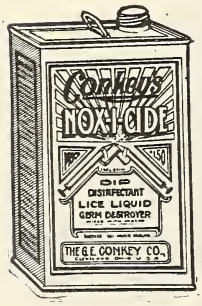
CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—This article will destroy the head louse which annually kills thousands of little chicks. Price 10c and 25c.

CONKEY'S HEALING SALVE.—The poultryman should not fail to keep this remedy on hand. It is a good antiseptic ointment and has many uses in healing various wounds, cuts, sores, and eruptions. Equally valuable for human use. This article will be found highly satisfactory in every way, and very inexpensive. Price 25c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—This is a most necessary article, as it aids in ridding the fowl of harmful as well as other worms, promoting the return of healthful condition. Price 50c.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—(Formerly called Taroline). This is the poultryman's best friend. The majority of dangerous poultry diseases may be traced to the presence of germs which thrive unless a soluble disinfectant, deodorant and germ destroyer is used. Conkey's Nox-i-cide mixes with water, in correct proportion for using, one gallon making 101 gallons of ready-to-use liquid. It is the cheapest and most effective article of its kind ever put out. For poultry, it is an unexcelled article for cleaning and purifying the houses, runs, brooders, founts, and utensils. For household use it is of wonderful value in almost every department. It is unequaled for the sick room, and for purifying everything about the house, barns, outhouses, kennels, etc.

Prices: 1 pint, 35c; 1 quart, 60c; 2 quarts, 90c; 1 gallon, $1.50.



CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER.—Many infectious and dangerous diseases are communicated by flies and other pests. Beside this they are a source of constant worriment to man, beast and fowl. Conkey's Fly Knocker makes it possible for you to overcome such insects. Spray it on your stock and wherever flies congregate and you will find that your stock is far more profitable and your own comfort will be greatly increased. We guarantee it to give satisfaction. Price 1 quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; 1 gal., $1.00.

CONKEY'S SULPHUR CANDLES.—For fumigation, 10c; 3 for 25c.

EVERY CONKEY REMEDY IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

Send 4 cents for **CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK.** It tells how to detect and cure poultry diseases.

Pratts

POULTRY AND ANIMAL REGULATORS AND REMEDIES

Guaranteed to Satisfy You or Money Back.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Makes Hens Lay—Costs only a Cent per Hen per Month.

This is the original Poultry Regulator and Egg Producer of America, in use by the most raisers everywhere.

It is a guaranteed egg producer, and when regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It is a perfect digestive and tonic and will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness, egg eating. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick, healthy growth.

100-lb. bags, $9.00; 25-lb. pails at $2.50; 50c pkgs., weight 4 lbs.; $1.00 pkgs., weight 9 lbs.

Pratts Poultry Disinfectant and Liquid Lice Killer

If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, most all their troubles would vanish. This great Disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard. Put up in 1-qt., 35c, and 1-gal. cans, $1.00.

Pratts Roup Remedy

(Tablets or Powder)

A scientific preparation GUARANTEED to prevent and cure roup, colds, canker, catarrh and diphtheria.

In severe cases individual treatment with the tablets is the only sure method. For mild cases and as a preventive crush the tablets or use the powdered form, and mix in the drinking water. Sold in 25c, 50c and $1.00 boxes.

Pratts Baby Chick Food

A Baby Food for Baby Chicks—75 per cent Predigested.

This is one of the greatest Money Savers and greatest Chick Savers ever placed on the market. It makes chicks live. Costs only a cent a chick for three weeks. Every man, woman or child who raises little chicks, turkeys, ducks and geese should try at least one package of Pratts Baby Chick Food. It is a scientific food ration to be fed for the first three weeks. If you want real success with your hatches, if you want to save all the baby chicks, if you want them to grow fast—get Pratts Baby Chick Food on our recommendation for your first trial, after that you will never be without it. Put up in 1-lb., 3-lb., 6½-lb. packages, also 14-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags.

Pratts Lice Killer

(Powdered Form)

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens, and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. 25c and 50c.

Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy

This remedy will positively save many dollars worth of little chicks to poultry raisers. It took the manufacturers years to find a remedy for White Diarrhea, and we are so sure that they have it in this article that we refund the purchase price in case it fails. Extra large box, 50c; small size, 25c.

For Additional Poultry Remedies see next page.

Pratts

See also preceding page.

POULTRY AND ANIMAL REGULATORS AND REMEDIES

Are Guaranteed by Us.

Pratts Head Lice Ointment

causes immediate death to the Head Lice which kill so many thousands of little chicks yearly. Head lice weaken the chick's health—and a chick in weakened condition easily contracts many other diseases. Pratts Head Lice Ointment prevents this. It is non-poisonous, and is also the best remedy for Scaly Legs. Sold in 25c tins.

Pratts Cholera Remedy

is an unfailing remedy for this disease and is a "guaranteed or money back" article which is prepared under our own supervision in our own laboratories. It is administered in the drinking water, and will be found of great value. not only for treating cholera, but also in cases of indigestion, sour crop, dysentery, diarrhea and bowel trouble. 25c and 50c a box.

Pratts Sore Head Remedy

(Chicken Pox)

From costly experience poultrymen have learned to dread the disgusting disease known as Sore Head or Chicken Pox. They know it will practically ruin the flock unless quickly checked. We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratts Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used. 25c and 50c a box.

Pratts Condition Tablets

A "bracer" for overworked, run-down poultry. Keeps show birds in the pink of condition; puts flesh on thin birds; prevents colds, roup and liver troubles. We guarantee this Remedy to satisfy you or refund purchase price. 25c and 50c a box.

For Horses, Cows, Steers, Hogs and Sheep

Sleek horses, healthy cows, beefier steers, fatter hogs and sheep, all these mean more money for you. They can be had at no extra trouble, too—just like finding that much money—if you give

Pratts

ANIMAL REGULATOR

The original and pioneer stock regulator of America. The first to be sold on a guaranty to do the work or money refunded. Every package and pail still sold on that plan.

Here Are Some of the Things It Will Do

Horses.—Keeps them well and strong, improves their wind and makes their coats sleek and glossy—a sure sign of perfect health. It enables the horse to work harder and better. Pregnant mares will be kept in good health.

Cows.—Will give more milk, brings up the butter fat in rundown animals. Insures going through the calving period and brings strong healthy calves. Will fatten steers in less time.

Hogs.—Usual hog raising troubles are avoided. Worms, scours and cholera, the three dread hog diseases—practically unknown. The fattening season is shortened and hogs will market in better condition.

Sheep.—Marked improvement in the quality of meat will be noticed. Wool will be heavier and of better grade. It protects from diseases and brings them to market in healthy condition. For lambs it is not approached by any other regulator.

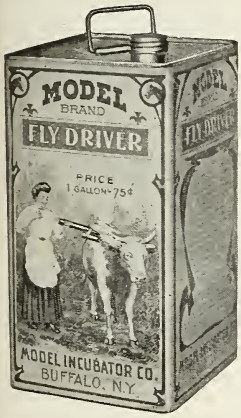
25-lb. pail—the size you ought to be using, $3.00. Also in 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks, in small packages.

MODEL LABORATORY SPECIALTIES

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS from the use of poultry remedies, lice-killers, tonics and other laboratory products, it is necessary to first **satisfy yourself that the goods are genuine**—that they do the work claimed for them; and that means that they must have been prepared by persons thoroughly conversant with poultry-breeding, and the needs and peculiarities of poultry; and that they must have been compounded by a competent chemist, familiar with the action of all the ingredients which enter into the various preparations.

It is with this understanding that we earnestly recommend the following articles for your use, and unhesitatingly **guarantee** them to accomplish the purpose for which they are intended; and to give satisfaction. **Like All Our Products, They Are Superior.**

Model Fly Driver



A very large proportion of poultry-keepers have at least one cow. Many have more. Cows and poultry go well together, especially if butter is made or the milk sold to butter factories, as there is no better food for young chicks and growing stock than skim-milk.

All who keep cows know of the bother and annoyance caused by flies. Just when the cows are beginning to get the benefit of green pasturage, the flies appear. The cows have hardly time to feed, so busy are they in fighting flies. The result is that the milk yield shrinks and the cows lose flesh. Many manufacturers have offered various preparations for the protection of stock against these winged pests. The only entirely satisfactory preparation is the Model Fly Driver.

When the season is near, send for a sample gallon can and use it according to directions and you will be pleased with the results obtained.

Model Fly Driver does not gum up the coat or cause the hair to fall off.

Does not impregnate the milk with strong, bad odors.

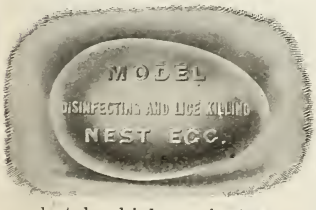
It is prompt in its action, lasting in its effect and economical to use.

When used on your farm and carriage horses, it may be readily washed off with water, as it is not oily, thus overcoming any objection to its use on this class of stock. Wash off the shoulders and backs of horses with a solution of Model Fly Driver and you will prevent and cure harness galls, sore shoulders and backs. Apply with a sprayer or sponge.

Prices: Half-gal., 50 cts.; 1 gal., 75 cts.

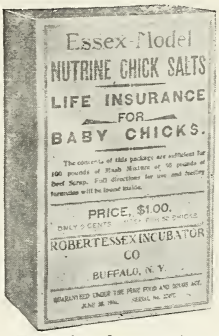
The Model Napthalene Nest Egg

This Nest Egg is used, not in reality as a Nest Egg, but is put into the nest to remove and kill the lice—the same as a camphor ball is packed in clothing to keep out the moths. If one of these Nest Eggs is placed in a nest with the nesting material it will remove all vermin; if put in a corner of the nest beneath the nesting material a setting hen can remain on the nest with comfort and hatch chickens instead of lice and mites.



Unlike those made of plaster of paris or other similar materials, it retains its disinfecting and lice-killing qualities as long as there is anything left. **Price, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 5 cts. each, extra.**

Essex-Model Nutrine Chick Salts



Nutrine Chick Salts supply the need of the chick for animal and mineral food, which is often lacking in foods fed to chicks when in confinement. It builds bone, sinews and feathers. It aids digestion and prevents diarrhea. These Salts are not a purgative, but a tissue-builder, and a wonderfully effective food-salt. Costs five cents a week for fifty chicks, and takes the place of bugs, worms and flies, which chicks in small enclosures cannot get. It is to be fed in either dry or wet mash.

By simply adding these Salts to the mash mixture or beef scrap fed to the brooder chicks, you will be able to overcome digestive troubles.

By using Essex-Model Nutrine Chick Salts you have the satisfaction of raising strong, sturdy, heavily bodied and well-feathered chicks easily, and without the usual attendant worries. You also get heavier chicks, at a given age, with the use of these Salts than without them.

Prices: 2-lb. pkg., sufficient for 40 lbs. of mash, 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg., sufficient for 100 lbs. of mash, $1.

Model Disinfectant

The Model Disinfectant is one of the most effective disinfectants now on the market. Not only is it a remarkably strong antiseptic, germicide and insecticide, but it contains valuable medicinal properties as well. A solution of one part Model Disinfectant to 100 parts of water will kill most germs, and is death to ticks and lice. It is effective in case of mange on dogs.

In artificial incubation, after each hatch the incubating chamber may be scrubbed with a 10 per cent solution—especially the trays and nursery parts which the chicks have fouled with their droppings. For scrubbing brooder floors use a solution of one part Model Disinfectant to sixty parts of water. This will prevent the development of low germ life, which, though little above common mold in organization, is poisonous to animal life.

It possesses valuable medicinal properties, both germicidal and antiseptic, and may be given internally. In many cases it will decrease intestinal gases and limit the putrefactive processes in the intestines and cure intestinal inflammation. Use in drinking-water for fowls, one-half teaspoonful to a quart of water.

Prices: Quart can, 50 cts.; half-gallon can, 85c.; gallon can, $1.50. Barrel and larger lots a matter for correspondence.

ESSEX-MODEL HOMEOPATHIC POULTRY REMEDIES

We offer the following Homeopathic Remedies for poultry diseases. They are of the same quality as have been used for years in treating the diseases of man.

These remedies are put in in tablet form and will not be affected by age if kept in the case or otherwise protected from strong light. They are administered by dissolving in a small quantity of drinking water, the fowls thus taking the medicine without aid.

Each remedy is double strength, and complete directions, plainly written so as to be easily understood, are printed on the label of each vial.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 1.—For catarrhal throat colds, similar to bronchitis or croup.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 2.—For much sneezing, watery discharges from the eyes and nostrils, snuffles and all sudden colds. Prevents and stops roup in its early stages.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 3.—For chronic catarrhal colds of poultry which are accompanied by a hard croupy cough. Where there is a pus formation, as chicken-pox and bumble-foot, it promotes rapid healing of the sores.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 4.—A general specific for bowel trouble, especially when accompanied by a watery, bloody discharge. It will stop the so-called white diarrhea in small chicks. It will quickly prove effective in the most obstinate cases of cholera when put in the drinking water.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 5.—For all forms of canker and diphtheritic roup. For vent gleet and ailments where there is a tendency to cheesy growths upon any mucous membrane it has no equal.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 6.—For congestion of the liver, which is shown by loose watery discharges, mussed and ruffled plumage about vent, lack of appetite and a general dumpy and mopy appearance; also for crop-bound, which is easily distinguished. A specific for leg weakness in chicks, caused by overfeeding.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 7.—Promotes healthy action of the egg organs and starts hens laying after molting. Is used in eye diseases or where there is an accumulation of yellow matter under the lids. It is also useful in relieving egg-bound.

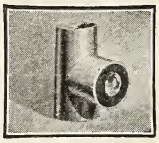
Essex-Model Remedy No. 8.—For rheumatism where indicated by swollen or cramped legs, lameness and difficulty in walking.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 9.—For all parasites and worms in the intestines. Symptoms are ravenous appetite, pale comb, ruffled feathers, and occasionally diarrhea.

Essex-Model Remedy No. 10.—For disorders of the egg organs causing soft-shelled eggs. Stimulates the reproductive organs, thus insuring fertile eggs.

Put up in a neat, cloth-covered case and sent postpaid to any address, price $2.00. Single vials mailed in strong tubes, postpaid, 25c each. Always give the number in ordering single vials. If you do not know what remedy to select, write us describing symptoms and enclose 25c, and we will mail you the remedy best suited for the case.

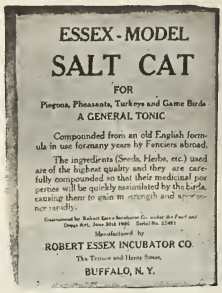
STANDARD EGG TESTER



A standard tester is shipped free with each machine. This tester gives a strong, reflected light, and when used in a dark room illuminates the interior of the egg sufficiently for practical work.

Price 25c
By mail 35c

ESSEX-MODEL SALT CAT

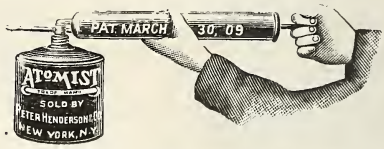


Essex-Model Salt Cat is an all-round tonic invaluable for pigeons, pheasants, turkeys and game birds, and is prepared from an old English formula, which has been in successful use by fanciers abroad for many years. The ingredients used in the preparation of our Salt Cat are of the highest quality (mineral salts, seeds, herbs, etc.) They are carefully compounded, so that their medicinal properties will be quickly assimilated by the birds, insuring natural improvement in constitutional vigor, strength and appearance.

Price Essex-Model Salt Cat, per package...15c

THE "ATOMIST" HAND SPRAYER

It throws a continuous spray



The "Atomist" Hand Sprayer has a quart reservoir of heavy tin and the pump is attached to it.

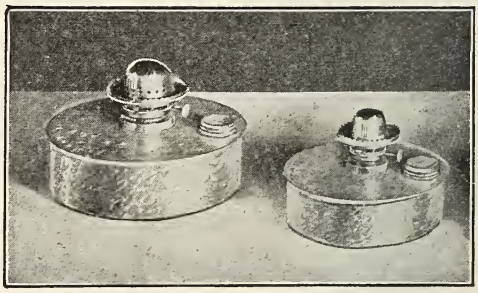
The pump is very compact and durable and a continuous spray is thrown. The siphon tube and the working parts of the valve and nozzle are made of brass, and are practically indestructible.

The spray is created by the use of a check valve which automatically holds the air pressure in the reservoir.

The pump may be unscrewed with one operation, so that the reservoir is readily filled.

Price, each $1.00

INCUBATOR AND BROODER LAMPS



Prices of Incubator Lamps

Small size, for Nos. 0, 1, A, B and New Homestead Incubators 75c
Large size, for Nos. 2, 3, 4 and C Incubators.90c

Prices of Brooder Lamps

For Portable Hover and all 1911 Brooders; Colony and Double Indoor Brooders, 1910 style, 90c; Chimney 25c extra.

For Portable Hover and Model B Brooders, 1910 style A and B Brooders, 1912, $1.00 each; Chimney 25c extra.

For Portable Hover and Chick Comfort Hover and Colony C, 1912, 75c each; Chimney 25c extra.

Be sure to specify size and style of incubator and brooder for which lamps are wanted.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS

This article does not need any description, as it is well known to all who keep poultry. They are made of a good quality of flint glass and will last indefinitely.

Price, two for 5c; per dozen. 25c

Model Quic-Molt, or Feather-Fast

Make Hens Molt Quickly. Makes Young Stock Feather Fast.

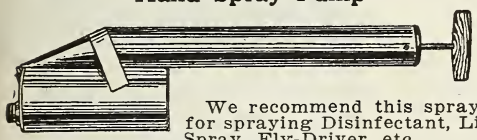
Model "Quic-Molt" is one of the greatest money-makers that have been placed upon the market. It makes hens molt quickly, and makes growing chicks feather fast. Hens that do not get their new coat of feathers before winter comes on seldom lay before the spring; and the whole winter (the period of high egg prices) is lost. Get your hens through the molt quickly so as to have them laying before winter comes, and they will make money for you. Get your young chicks' feathers out quickly for the same reason.

"Quic-Molt" aids greatly in the preparation of young birds for early shows, especially when it is necessary to hurry them along toward mature plumage.

A $1 package lasts fifty hens one month.

Price: 5-lb. package, $1. by express, at purchaser's expense.

Hand Spray Pump



We recommend this sprayer for spraying Disinfectant, Lice Spray, Fly-Driver, etc.

50 cts. each; 75 cts, express paid.

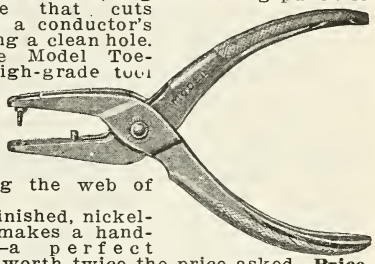
Model Champion Leg Bands

One of the oldest on the market. Double-locked, and impossible to come off. Stamped from sheet aluminum. They are made in two sizes, adjustable to fit small to medium and medium to larger fowls. State size or breed.

Prices: 15 cts. per doz.. 30 cts. for 25, 50 cts. for 50, 80c per 100, postpaid.

The Model Toe-Marker

To toe mark a chick, a good cutting punch is needed; one that cuts through like a conductor's punch, making a clean hole. Such is the Model Toe-Marker, a high-grade tool in every particular. It has a separate stop between the haws to prevent bruising the web of the foot.



It is well finished, nickel-plated, and makes a handsome tool—a perfect marker well worth twice the price asked. **Price, 40c. each, postpaid.**

MIDLAND POULTRY-FOOD

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC BALANCED RATION FOR POULTRY IN THE WORLD.

"If I could raise 90 per cent of the chicks I hatch, I would be delighted." How often we hear this remark! Two principal reasons why so many dismally fail in raising chickens are (1) variable heat; (2) unsuitable food. You overcome the first reason—we'll overcome the second with Midland Poultry-Foods, and guarantee results. If you will feed them as directed, you can raise 90 per cent of all the chicks you hatch, and make a profit where you now make a failure.

MIDLAND No. 1. A food for the new-born chick—to be fed after it is twenty-four hours old and until it is ten days or two weeks old. No. 1 is a balanced, complete baby chick-food, just suited to the chick's delicate digestive organ. You need add nothing whatever to it—this is all the feed you'll need to take your chicks past the danger point.

MIDLAND No. 2. Takes the chick after it has outgrown No. 1 food, builds its frame strong and makes it a robust and vigorous chick. It supplies every requirement for health and rapid growth in a natural, profitable way. This food opens possibilities for growing early broilers you can't appreciate until you have fed it for that purpose. It matures late chicks for winter layers. Feed it until chicks are four to five months old or nearly matured, when you should feed No. 3 or No. 4, according to what you wish to accomplish.

MIDLAND No. 3. Fattens and finishes broilers and hens for market in shortest possible time. Produces a firm flesh, white and juicy, with a flavor which will add 10 to 15 per cent to the selling price of the fowl, and put more money in your purse. No. 3 is a balanced ration, complete in itself; you need add nothing but the usual grit and green stuffs.

MIDLAND No. 4. Is the greatest egg-food in the world. There is nothing on the market to compare with it for increasing the egg yield. With it you can control the egg output of your hens—we guarantee it. And for putting your birds in fine feather for show purposes, it is without a rival. Sold by the carload to the large feeders—the people who feed their hens for profit—and get it.

MIDLAND BRANDS

Midland No. 1—Nursery Chick-Food.
Midland No. 2—Growing Chick-Food.
Midland No. 3—Fattening Chick-Food.
Midland No. 4—Egg- and Feather-producing Food.
Midland No. 5—Nursery Duckling-Food.
Midland No. 6—Growing Ducks.
Midland No. 8—Laying Ducks.

We are state agents for Midland Poultry-Food, manufactured in Kansas City, Mo., and carry the seven numbers named here in stock. Write us for booklet entitled "The Science of Poultry-Feeding." We shall be glad to mail it free of charge. All numbers put up in 2-bushel bags. **Per sack, $2.**

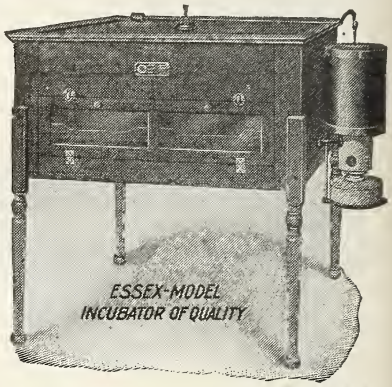
FAMOUS "ESSEX-MODEL" INCUBATORS

AMERICA'S LARGEST LINE OF INCUBATORS—"STANDARD" "MIDDLE-PRICE" AND "NEW HOMESTEAD"

The Incubators of Quality Three Styles. Ten Sizes

The Essex-Model "Standard" The Only Hardwood Incubator

These "Standard" machines are known as the "World's Best" Hatchers. In addition to being the only incubator built of hardwood (high-grade chestnut) they possess double walls and tops, thoroughly insulated and packed; doors of double glass; metal heaters with heavy asbestos jacket; new 1912 self-adjusting lamp supports; and are equipped with the **Essex Corrugated Thermostat** (patented), the most sensitive and quickest-acting heat-regulator made. In addition to their superiority, they hold more eggs than any other high-grade Incubator machine at the price. **They are the highest-grade Incubators manufactured anywhere at the price.** They combine in the highest degree **strength, durability, finish** and **hatchability.** If you would like more information please write for the big Essex-Model Annual Catalogue.

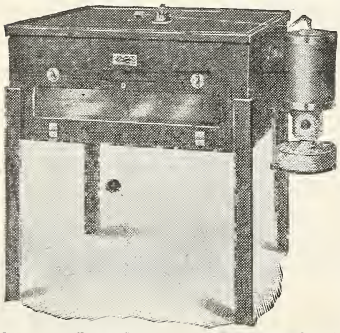


The Famous "Standard" Essex-Model Incubator (made in six sizes)

Complete with Lamp, Thermometer and Egg-Tester. No extras for you to buy. Case made wholly of chestnut, the only hardwood Incubator made. Latest Self-adjusting Lamp Support, and Essex Corrugated Thermostat, patented.

Essex-Model "Middle-Price" Latest Style — Mission Finish

This new style mission-finish "Middle-Price" Incubator is without doubt the greatest value in Incubator that is offered, with the single exception of the world-famous "Standard." These "Middle-Price" machines are built especially for those earnest poultry-keepers who want nothing but a reliable hatcher, but who prefer not to invest the amount required for the purchase of the more highly finished "Standard" machine. They possess the latest style "Mission" finish—popular everywhere. They are low in price, high in quality, most attractive in appearance. **There is nothing like them anywhere—at any price.** They possess double, insulated, packed walls and top, and are equipped with heater, thermostat and lamp-support, similar to those used in the "Standard" machine. They are best on earth for the money, and are guaranteed. Compare the prices with those asked for any other make of high-grade machine holding as many eggs, and you will find that the "Middle-Price" costs less by about one-half—and it does better work. In other words, they are **worth more,** but **cost less.**



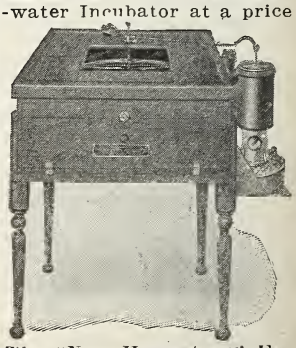
The Popular "Middle-Price" Essex-Model Incubator (made in three sizes)

Complete with Lamp, Thermometer, and Egg-Tester. No extras for you to buy. Finished in the latest superior "Mission" style. Possesses Self-adjusting Lamp Support, and Essex Corrugated Thermostat, patented.

Essex-Model "New Homestead" The Best of Low-Priced Machines

The **"New Homestead" Hatcher** for the first time places before breeders an opportunity to secure a high-class hot-water Incubator at a price that during the past years has been asked for cheaply constructed, made-to-sell machines. Constructed of first-class lumber, having a splendid, attractive rosewood finish, a heating equipment composed wholly of copper, and an egg-capacity equal to much higher-priced machines, the **"New Homestead" Hatcher has at once jumped into the front rank** as the most popular hot-water machine ever offered. Manufactured by a company that has always given the breeder more than value asked, made on a principle that insures its hatching quality, and backed by a guarantee of satisfaction to the buyer, poultry-raisers will absolutely take no chances in any respect when they select this wonderful little machine. It excels all other similar hot-water machines in appearance, durability, quality and heating equipment, method of construction, and, at the same time, by virtue of the large number manufactured, it has been placed upon the market at a price far lower than any other machine of its capacity and class. To buy one, and to run it through a hatch, is proof to the manufacturer that you will recommend it to your friends.

A new feature in this machine—one that is not possessed by any other—is the double glass in the top, through which the eggs and chicks may be seen in course of incubation. The thermometer is also in full sight, and a greater number of eggs are visible than in any other machine of this size. These are great advanages to the poultry-raiser, and add much to the value of this Incubator.



The "New Homestead" Essex-Model Hot-Water Incubator. Made in one size—70 eggs. Price, $6.90.

The latest low-price high-class hot-water hatcher, complete with Lamp, Thermometer, Egg-Tester and Essex Corrugated Thermostat, patented. No extras for you to buy.

For Prices of Essex-Model Incubators, see page 37.

PRICES OF ESSEX-MODEL INCUBATORS

Standard No. 0 Essex-Model; holds 100 eggs	$18 00
Standard No. 1 Essex-Model; holds 175 eggs	23 00
Standard No. 2 Essex-Model; holds 275 eggs	32 00
Standard No. 3 Essex-Model; holds 410 eggs	37 00
Standard No. 4 Essex-Model; holds 324 duck eggs (Special Duck Incubator)	40 00
Middle-Price No. A Essex-Model; holds 70 eggs	11 00
Middle-Price No. B Essex-Model; holds 120 eggs	14 00
Middle-Price No. C Essex-Model; holds 200 eggs	18 50
New Homestead Essex-Model; holds 70 eggs	6 90

TESTIMONIALS FROM FLORIDA

Green Cove Springs, Fla., April 29, 1913.
Robert Essex Incubator Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I am using your Incubators and am very much pleased with them.
Yours truly,
SAM'L F. FLOOD.

Mt. Pleasant, Ala., Feb. 15, 1913.
Robert Essex Incubator Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I bought your middle price machine, 120 egg capacity, and am well satisfied with it.
Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH S. SCOTT.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE SOUTH

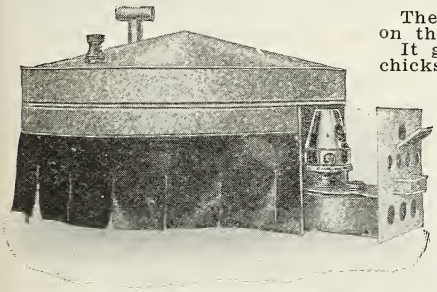
New Orleans, Feb. 18, 1914.
The Robert Essex Incubator Company,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:—I have been using one of your No. 0 Incubators since 1912, and find same to work satisfactory.
Yours truly,
R. J. COMMAGERE,
1455 North Claiborn St.,
New Orleans, La.

THE GRAYSTONE.
Kissemmee, Florida.
Essex Incubator Co.
Gentlemen:—I have just started to use Nutrene Chick Salts, and like it very much so far.
Respectfully,
MRS. R. D. PORTER.

Essex-Model Hovers and Brooders

We only have room to illustrate two of them. Other sizes and styles will be found in the large Incubator Catalogue we shall be pleased to mail upon request.

New 1914 Chick-Comfort Hover



New 1914 Chick-Comfort Hover

The most satisfactory and practical portable brooding device on the market.

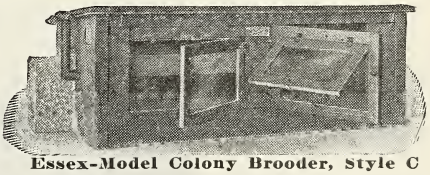
It gives the most heat on the floor underneath, where the chicks are. Don't be fooled by thermometers that are placed near the source of heat. Test the floor-heat.

The lamp is out to one side, where it can be easily reached and removed without allowing the heat to escape from the top, as it does in hovers that have center-heat. This style of Hover keeps the lamp cooler than any other, so avoiding the danger that attends some center-heat Hovers.

It can be used in a low-roofed colony house or brooder. Center-lamp Hovers cannot be so used, as the lamps could not be taken out. Can be used in any outdoor brooder, colony house, piano box or similar outfit, or indoors in brooder house or any partially warmed room, where it would be comfortable for the chicks to exercise. **The price of this NEW 1914 Hover is $8.50.**

Essex-Model Colony Brooder, Style C

This is, without doubt, the best Brooder on the market, and by far the most popular. It is the original Colony Brooder of America, and the 1914 improvements place it farther in the lead than ever. The three compartments consist of hover, nursery and exercising room. The nursery apartment is double-walled and insulated. Size, 72 x 34½ inches; capacity, 150 chicks. **Price, $18.50.**



Essex-Model Colony Brooder, Style C

Thermometers

The bulbs of all Model Thermometers are blown of Jena glass under the double-bulb system, which produces a perfect vacuum absolutely free from air or moisture. The tubes are heated or annealed at a temperature of 750°, which frees the bulbs from the strains the glass has undergone in blowing, and does away with the slow changes which take place in aging.

Our aging process is carried on in acordance with the recommendations of the United States Government Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

We offer a hanging Incubator Thermometer, No. 2, the same as is used in the Model Incubators; a Standing Incubator Thermometer, No. 4, for use in machines with flat trays; a Brooder Thermometer, No. 7.

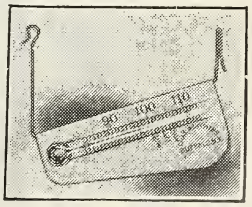
Incubator No. 2 (used in all Model Incubators except Nos. 4 and 5) and **No. 4** (used in all flat-tray machines), by mail, 60 cts. each, two for $1.10, six for $3.

Brooder No. 7. 50 cts. each, two for 90 cts., six for $2.40.

Scalding. $6 each.

Testing. $1.50 each.

No. 7 Brooder Thermometer



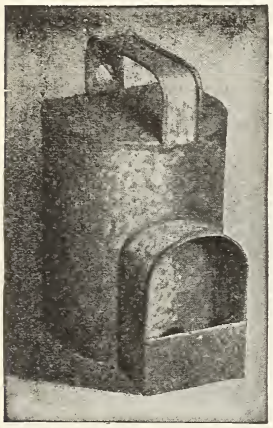
No. 2 Suspended Thermometer

GENERAL POULTRY SUPPLIES

Model Feed-Troughs

These are made in four sizes—4½ x 10¾ inches, 1 inch deep; 5½ x 24 inches, 1 inch deep; 6 x 24 inches, 2 inches deep; and 8½ x 30 inches, 3 inches deep, and consist of a heavy, galvanized iron pan, with an adjustable wire netting top. Tihs top sits on the grain mixture or dry mash that is being fed. The birds cannot waste the food, and the troughs, being flat, enable a large number of birds to feed from them without crowding. They are especially reliable for feeding young chicks as well as grown stock. The price is very low, considering the capacity and value. Once used, you will prefer them to all other feeding troughs offered.

Prices: 25 cts., 40 cts., 75 cts. and 90 cts. each.



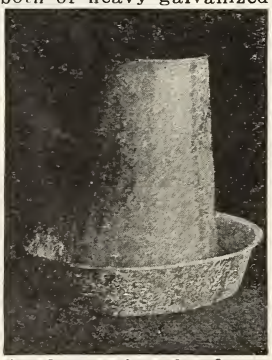
Galvanized Iron Wall Founts

These Founts are very handy, as they may be hung up on the side walls of the poultry house so as to prevent litter getting in the water. They are made of heavy galvanized iron, and possess an improvement which enables the user to clean them readily, which cannot be done with the old-fashioned wall fount. They are largely used by pigeon-keepers, being especially adapted for that purpose.

Prices: 1-gal. size, 50 cts. each, $2.75 for six; 2-gal. size, 75 cts. each, $4.25 for six.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Founts

Model Drinking Founts are a popular, low-priced Fount for use either in or out of the poultry house. They consist of the Fount proper and a removable pan, both of heavy galvanized iron. They will not rust, and are not injured by the water freezing. They are made in four sizes, the smaller being utilized for young chicks, the largest for ducks. They are easily cleaned and refilled. The simplest Drinking Fount on the market.



Prices: Small-chick size, 20 cts. each, 90 cts. for six; medium size, for large chicks, 25 cts. each, $1.25 for six; large size, for mature fowls, 40 cts. each, $1.90 for six; extra-large size, for large flocks or ducks, 50 cts. each, $2.50 for six.

Let us put your name on our mailing list for a copy of our Weekly Price-list of Poultry Feeds, Supplies, etc.

Caponizing Set

Increased interest in caponizing has led us to have prepared for us, by one of the leading instrument makers of this country, this special set of caponizing tools, which are designed after the most approved models. Caponizing is easy to learn, and all surplus cockerels should be operated upon, as the birds then grow faster and fatten more quickly with less food. Full directions are furnished with this set, so that good results may be obtained by the amateur.

Price, complete, $2.75, postpaid.

Galvanized Iron Grit and Shell Boxes

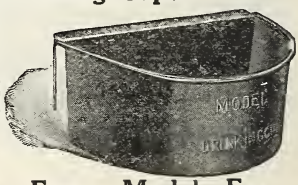
No poultryman can afford to be without these handy boxes. They are made with two or three compartments, so as to hold separately shells, grit, charcoal, beef scrap, or any other food. They are made to be hung on the walls of the pen, and are very effective for preventing waste of food. Made of heavy galvanized iron, they will last for years.

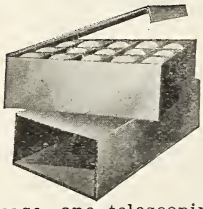
Prices: Small size, 3 compartments, 50 cts. each; large size, 2 compartments (dry feeding), 75 cts. each.

Model Drinking Cups

They are made of sheet iron, heavily enameled, and hold half a pint each.

Price: 20 cts. each, postpaid; or $1.50 per dozen, by express, collect.





Essex Model Egg-Boxes

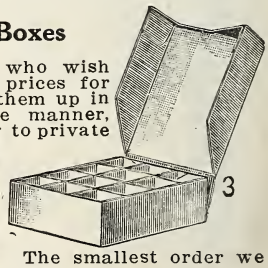
These Boxes present the safest and surest means for shipping eggs for hatching. They are made of tough, strong, corrugated fiber-board, and consist of an inner and an outer box or case, one telescoping into the other, making a very satisfactory package.

They pack flat for shipping, which is an added advantage.

Try a sample dozen, and you will never purchase any other make.

Prices: 15-egg size, $1 per doz.; 30-egg size, $1.60 per doz.

Berkshire Egg Boxes



All poultry-keepers who wish to secure top market prices for their eggs should put them up in a neat and attractive manner, especially when selling to private trade. We offer these Egg Boxes as being the most satisfactory and practical for this purpose. Box and filler are attached to each other to prevent loss.

Made in two grades. The smallest order we can accept is for 500 boxes.

Prices: Plain Manila, $6.25 per 1,000; Blue Manila, $6.75 per 1,000.

HEALTH AND DISEASE IN POULTRY

Don't let your fowls get sick. That is our advice to you, and it is easy to follow.

How? First: Breed only from your best—most vigorous—fowls.

Second: Set your eggs in properly constructed incubators, and raise the chicks in well-ventilated, well-heated brooders or hovers, thereby avoiding the lice that young chicks start with when hatched and raised with hens. This will give you a start with strong chicks. It's half the battle.

Chickens of whatever age require a ration containing feed stuffs of four different classes—grains, animal food, green food and mineral matter.

If your chickens do get sick read on this page how to treat them.

BUMBLE-FOOT.

Symptoms: An inflamed condition of the bottom of the foot—usually swollen. Generally the result of a bruise caused by jumping from high roosts; sometimes by glass, splinters, cinders, etc., getting into the foot.

Treatment: Keep the bird in a clean, dry coop, with fresh straw and no roost. If pus has formed, open sore spot with a clean knife; wash matter out thoroughly. Apply **Essex-Model Chicken-Pox Ointment lightly** for healing and disinfecting. Use **Remedy No. 3** in drinking water.

CANKER.

Symptoms: Patches of cheesy matter or sores in corners of mouth or inside, sometimes in throat. Difficulty in swallowing. Frequently caused by fighting.

Treatment: Separate the bird from others. Feed soft mash and administer **Remedy No. 5** in the drinking-water.

COLDS.

An inflammation of the mucous surface of the air-passage above the windpipe. Caused by exposure to cold winds and rain, roosting in a draft, or by contagion from other birds. Sometimes caused in young chicks by a chill after crowding and sweating.

Symptoms: A watery bubbling at the nose and eyes; sometimes diarrhoea, especially in young chicks.

Treatment: Keep birds separate in a dry place, and give **Remedy No. 2** in the drinking-water.

CHOLERA.

A germ disease attacking the mucous membrane of the bowels; is contagious, and passes from bird to bird readily. Prevalent in warm damp weather. Frequently result of indigestion and impure food.

Symptoms: First a nearly colorless watery discharge. The bird is sluggish, and stands about with tail drooped; plumage disarranged, vent foul; wings lowered, and eyes half closed. Thirsty. No desire for food. Later the droppings appear bloody.

Treatment: Keep sick birds by themselves in warm, comfortable quarters. Use **Essex-Model Cholera Remedy** promptly in the drinking water. Being quite thirsty, the birds will take this remedy readily, and if treated early will recover. Avoid stagnant, dirty drinking water, which often causes this trouble. Disinfect houses and runs liberally with **Essex-Model Disinfectant.**

CHICKEN-POX.

This generally appears among young stock in the fall.

Symptoms: Scabby dark ulcers, mostly on head and face, sometimes exude a liquid, which dries and forms a dirty, scaly surface.

Treatment: Separate the birds, and keep dry. Give a dose of epsom salts once a week for two weeks, and feed nourishing food. Use **Essex-Model Chicken-Pox Ointment** on sores until they are healed. Have fresh, dry litter in pens. Use **Remedy No. 3** in the drinking water.

DIARRHOEA.

White Diarrhoea (so-called) is generally caused in young chicks by sudden chills, or lack of heat, poorly ventilated or ill-constructed brooders, from lice, or from indigestion. Caused in old fowls by indigestible food, lack of grit, over-feeding of meat or green bone, irregular feeding, filthy drinking water.

Treatment: Give old fowls a dose of castor oil or epsom salts. Feed cooked mash. Give light feeds or varied ration, including green foods. Keep small chicks in a well-heated, well-ventilated brooder. Feed them some boiled rice. Give **Remedy No. 4** in the drinking water. This is a **specific** for this disease. Disinfect brooder or coop with **Essex-Model Disinfectant.**

SCALY LEG.

Caused by a parasite under the scales of the legs and toes. It is contagious, being passed from one bird to another on the roosts.

Symptoms: The scales become pushed apart, and dirt accumulates, producing an unsightly appearance.

Treatment: Essex-Model Scaly Leg Ointment will cure this trouble promptly. Spray roost and droppings boards with **Essex-Model Lice Spray.** Change the litter frequently, and clean the floor of the house regularly.

EGGS, SOFT-SHELLED.

These are due to a lack of shell-making material in the food or to overfeeding, and forced egg-production.

Treatment: Furnish a supply of ground oyster shells and grit at all times. Reduce the food. Give **Remedy No. 10** in the drinking water.

GAPES.

Usually appear in young chicks only. Caused by the irritation of a thread-like worm in the windpipe. Most frequently in the middle and southern states, or on clay land used for poultry for a number of years.

Symptoms: A sneezy cough, and a gasping or gaping, from which the disease is named. Inflammation of the throat follows:

Treatment: Remove birds to clean, fresh ground. Lime old runs heavily, plow under, and cultivate for two years. Separate the birds and apply **Essex-Model Gape Remedy** twice a day. The worms will be passed off in the droppings. The old-fashioned use of horse-hairs or Gape-removers is both troublesome and ineffective.

LIVER, CONGESTION OF.

Usually caused by feeding a rich, starchy ration, or by the continuous use of condiments.

Symptoms: The **early** symptoms are a lack of color in comb and wattles, a dark diarrhoea, changing to yellow in a few days. Comb and wattles then turn dark red and sometimes black. The birds have no appetite, and a generally dumpy or mopy appearance.

Treatment: Omit flour or cornmeal from the mash; use considerable clover or alfalfa. A little fresh meat is beneficial. Put birds in grass runs. Give one dose of castor oil, and then **Remedy No. 6** in the drinking water. Dinisfect houses and runs with **Essex-Model Disinfectant.**

LEG-WEAKNESS.

Usually found in young, half-grown stock. Caused by a lack of bone and muscle food.

Symptoms: Weakness in legs, unsteady gait, birds sit when eating, and are disinclined to walk. Otherwise looks well.

Treatment: Give free range and feed only twice a day for awhile. Use **Essex-Model Nutrine Chick Salts** to furnish bone and muscle. If you cannot give free range, feed steamed clover or alfalfa freely. Give **Remedy No. 6** in the drinking water.

ROUP.

An infectious disease of the air passages. Known under various names (Diphtheritic Roup, Cankerous Roup, etc.). Most common in the fall. Caused by cold, windy quarters, poor food, dirty drinking water and filthy houses, lack of ventilation, infection from other birds. Often affects young stock suddenly cooped after having free range.

Symptoms: First symptoms are similar to a cold, such as watery eyes, sneezing, etc. The disease develops rapidly, and a strong, disagreeable odor becomes noticeable. The bird's head is hot and often swollen.

Treatment: As soon as noticed, remove to separate quarters; keep warm and comfortable, and give **Essex-Model Roup Remedy** in the drinking water. Use glass or crockery fountains. Bathe the head in a solution of **Essex-Model Roup Remedy** of some strength. **Remedy No. 2** is also effective in early stages. Disinfect houses with **Essex-Model Disinfectant.**

RHEUMATISM.

This disease affects all parts of the body, but mostly the legs. Results from exposure to cold and wet, too much meat foods and a lack of vegetables. Appears during damp, cold weather in grown birds. Caused among brooder chicks when raised in damp, cold or fireless brooders.

Symptoms: Swollen joints, contraction of muscles, pain and stiffness in walking, and a rise in temperature. The toes are sometimes drawn up, and the bird sits most of the time.

Treatment: The birds should be kept in dry, sunny houses. Give a variety of green food or steamed clover in the mash. Use **Remedy No. 8** in the drinking water, as per directions.

See pages 36 to 38 for Essex-Model Laboratory Specialties and Remedies. **Send for the Essex-Model Catalog, containing a full list of Incubators, Hovers, Brooders and other poultry raisers' needs. Let us also put your name on our mailing list for a copy of our Weekly Price-List of Poultry Feeds, Supplies, etc.**

NOTES ABOUT PARCEL POST

Poisons cannot be sent by mail.

Weight limit in first and second zones 50 lbs.; in other zones 20 lbs.

Bulk limit (measurement around package both ways) in all zones 72 inches.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Sec. 7. Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

WEIGHT	1st ZONE		ZONES						
	LOCAL RATE	ZONE RATE (50 M.)	2d 150 M.	3d 300 M.	4th 600 M.	5th 1000 M.	6th 1400 M.	7th 1800 M.	8th Rate Over 1800 M.
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25						
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26						
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27						
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28						
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29						
26 pounds	.18	.30	.30						
27 pounds	.18	.31	.31						
28 pounds	.19	.32	.32						
29 pounds	.19	.33	.33						
30 pounds	.20	.34	.34						
31 pounds	.20	.35	.35						
32 pounds	.21	.36	.36						
33 pounds	.21	.37	.37						
34 pounds	.22	.38	.38						
35 pounds	.22	.39	.39						
36 pounds	.23	.40	.40						
37 pounds	.23	.41	.41						
38 pounds	.24	.42	.42						
39 pounds	.24	.43	.43						
40 pounds	.25	.44	.44						
41 pounds	.25	.45	.45						
42 pounds	.26	.46	.46						
43 pounds	.26	.47	.47						
44 pounds	.27	.48	.48						
45 pounds	.27	.49	.49						
46 pounds	.28	.50	.50						
47 pounds	.28	.51	.51						
48 pounds	.29	.52	.52						
49 pounds	.29	.53	.53						
50 pounds	.30	.54	.54						

Postoffice	Zone
FLORIDA.	
Aberdeen	3
Acline	3
Adrian	3
Alachua	1
Alafia	3
Alamana	2
Albert	2
Alford	3
Alger	3
Allanton	3
Allenhurst	2
Alliance	3
Altamonte Springs	2
Altha	3
Altman	3
Alton	2
Altoona	2
Alturas	2
Alva	3
Amos	3
Anastasia	1
Anclote	2
Andrews	1
Ankona	3
Anna Maria	3
Anona	3
Anthony	2
Antioch	2
Apalachicola	3
Apopka	2
Arcadia	3
Arch Creek	4
Archer	2
Argyle	3
Ariel	2
Aripeka	2
Arlington	1
Armstrong	1
Arran	2
Arrendonda	1
Artesia	2
Ashmore	2
Ashton	2
Ashville	2
Astatula	2
Astor	2
Astor Park	2
Athena	2
Atlantic Beach	1
Auburndale	2
Aucilla	2
Avon Park	3
Aycock	3
Bagdad	4
Bairdville	3
Baker	3
Bakers Mill	2
Baldwin	1
Balm	3
Banyan	2
Barberville	2
Bareah	3
Bartow	3
Bascom	3
Bassenger	3
Bayard	1
Bay City	2
Bay Harbor	3
Bayhead	3
Bayhill	2
Bay Lake	2
Bayport	2
Bayridge	2
Bay View	3
Beach	3
Bee Ridge	3
Bell	2
Belleair	3
Belleview	2
Bellisle	3
Belmore	1
Benhaden	2
Bennett	3
Benton	2
Beresford	2
Berlin	2
Bermont	3
Berrydale	4
Betts	3
Biscayne	4
Bishopville	2
Blackman	3
Blanton	2
Blitchton	2
Blountstown	3
Bloxham	3
Bluffsprings	4
Boardman	2
Bocaciega	3
Bocagrande	3
Bocaratone	3
Bokeelia	3
Bolton	3
Bonaventure	2
Bonifay	3
Bonita Springs	3
Bostwick	1
Botts	4
Boulogne	1
Bowling Green	3
Boyd	2
Boyett	3
Boynton	3
Bradentown	3
Bradley Junction	3
Branchton	2
Brandon	3
Branford	2
Brewster	3
Brick	3
Bridges	3
Bristol	3
Broadbranch	3
Bronson	2
Brooker	1
Brooklyn	1
Brooksville	2
Broward	1
Brown	2
Brownville	3
Bruce	3
Bryceville	1
Buchanan	3
Buckhorn	3
Buckingham	3
Buena Vista	4
Bulow	2
Bunnell	2
Burbank	2
Bushnell	2
Butler	3
Byrd	1
Call	2
Callahan	1
Callaway	3
Caloosa	3
Calvary	2
Campbellton	3
Campville	1
Camp Walton	3
Canaveral	2
Candler	2
Cantonment	4
Capitola	2
Capps	2
Captiva	3
Carleton	1
Carlos	3
Carr	3
Carrabelle	3
Carraway	1
Carters	2
Caryville	3
Cassadaga	2
Cassia	2
Catawba	4
Caxambas	3
Cayo Costa	3
Cedar Keys	2
Celery City	2
Center Hill	2
Centralia	2
Century	4
Chaires	2
Charlotte Harbor	3
Chase	4
Chaseville	1
Chason	3
Chattahoochee	3
Chester	1
Chicora	3
Chiefland	2
Chipley	3
Chipola	3
Chokoloskee	3
Christina	3
Christmas	2
Chuluota	2
Chumuckla	4
Citra	2
Citronelle	2
Citrus Center	3
City Point	2
Clara	2
Clarcona	2
Clarksville	3
Clay Center	2
Clearwater	3
Clermont	2
Cleveland	3
Clio	3
Cocoa	2
Cocoanut Grove	4
Cody	2
Coldwater	4
Colee	1
Coleman	2
Columbia	2
Compass Lake	3
Conant	2
Concord	2
Conner	2
Cook	3
Coquina	1
Cora	4
Coronado	2
Cortez	3
Cottagehill	4
Cottondale	3
Cottonplant	2
Courtenay	2
Cow Creek	2
Crainlyn	4
Crandall	1
Crawford	1
Crawfordville	2
Crescent Beach	1
Crescent City	2
Crestview	3
Crewsville	3
Cromanton	3
Croom	2
Cross City	2
Crownpoint	2
Crows Bluff	2
Crystal River	2
Crystal Springs	2
Cutler	4
Cypress	3
Dade City	2
Dady	3
Dalkeith	3
Dania	3
Darlington	3
Davenport	2
Day	2
Daytona	2
Daytona Beach	2
Deerfield	3
Deerland	3
De Funiak Springs	3
De Land	2
Deleon Springs	2
Delespine	2
Dellwood	3
Delray	3
Denaud	3
Denver	2
Destin	3
Detroit	4

Postoffice	Zone
Dewey	1
Dillon	3
Dills	2
Dinner Island	1
Dinsmore	1
Dorcas	3
Dover	3
Dowling Park	2
Downing	2
Drayton Island	2
Drifton	2
Dukes	1
Duncan	3
Dundee	3
Dunedin	2
Dunnellon	2
Dupont	2
Durant	3
Durbin	1
Dutton	2
Dyall	1
Eagle Lake	3
Ealum	3
Earleton	1
Early	3
Eastlake	2
East Palatka	1
Eastpoint	3
Eatonville	2
Eau Gallie	2
Ebb	2
Ebro	3
Echo	2
Econfina	3
Eden	3
Edenfield	2
Edgar	1
Edge	3
Edison Junction	3
Ehren	2
Elarbee	1
Elred	3
Eldridge	2
Eleanor	3
Electra	2
Elfers	2
Elkton	1
Ellaville	2
Ellenton	3
Ellzey	2
Eloise	3
Emeralda	2
Emerson	2
Emporia	2
Englewood	3
Enid	2
Enterprise	2
Enville	2
Espanola	2
Estero	3
Estiffanulga	3
Esto	3
Etna	2
Eugene	2
Eulalia	1
Eureka	2
Eustis	2
Evans	3
Everglade	1
Evergreen	1
Evinston	2
Ewington (Branch of Jacksonville)	1
Fairbanks	1
Fairfield	2
Fairview	1
Falmouth	2
Fanlew	2
Fargo	2
Farmdale	3
Favoretta	2
Federal Point	1
Fellsmere	3
Fenholloway	2
Fernandina	1
Fessenden	2
Fiftone	1
(Fisherville, Ind. Sta. A, Pensacola)	4
Fletcher	2
Florahome	1
Floral Bluff	1
Floral City	2
Florence Villa	2
Florenda	3
Fogartyville	3
Footman	2
Formosa	2
Fort Barrancas	4
Fort Dade	3
Fort De Soto	3
Fort Drum	3
Fort George	1
Fort Green	3
Fort Green Springs	3
Fort Lauderdale	3
Fort McCoy	2
Fort Meade	3
Fort Myers	3
Fort Ogden	3
Fort Pierce	3
Fort White	2
Fountain	3
Francis	1
Franklin	3
Freeport	3
Frink	3
Frostproof	3
Fruit Cove	1
Fruitland	2
Fruitland Park	2
Fruitville	3
Fulford	4
Fulton	1
Gainsboro	2
Gainesville	1
Gaiter	2
Galliver	3
Galloway	2
Garden City	3
Gardner	3
Garniers	3
Garrett	2
Gary	3
Gasparilla	3
Geneva	2
Genoa	2
Georgetown	2
Georgiana	2
Gifford	3
Gilmore	1
Glen	3
Glencoe	2
Glendale	3
Glen Saint Mary	1
Glenwood	2
Godwin	2
Goldsboro	2
Gomez	3
Gonzalez	4
Gotha	2
Goulds	4
Graceville	3
Graham	1
Grand Crossing	1
Grandin	1
Grand Island	2
Grand Ridge	3
Grant	3
Green Cove Springs	1
Greenhead	3
Greenland	1
Green Pond	2
Greensboro	3
Greenville	2
Greenwood	3
Greer	2
Gretna	3
Griffin	2
Gross	1
Groveland	2
Grove Park	1
Grubbof	3
Guilford	1
Gulf City	3
Gulf Hammock	2
Gulfport	3
Gull Point	4
Hague	1
Haines City	2
Hallandale	4
Hall City	3
Hampton	1
Hampton Springs	2
Hansford	3
Hanson	2
Harbor View	3
Hardaway	3
Harlem	1
Harold	3
Harper	3
Harris	3
Harwood	2
Haskell	3
Hastings	1
Havana	2
Hawkins	3
Hawks Park	2
Hawthorn	1
Hays	3
Haywood	3
Helen	2
Henderson	3
Hensler	3
Hernando	2
Herndon	2
Hester	3
Hibernia	1
Highland	1
High Springs	2
Highway (Branch of Jacksonville.)	1
Higley	2
Hildreth	2
Hilliard	1
Hines	2
Hinson	2
Hobe Sound	3
Holder	2
Holley	3
Hollister	1
Holly Hill	3
Holt	3
Homeland	3
Homestead	4
Homosassa	2
Hosford	3
Houston	2
Howard	3
Howell	3
Hudson	2
Huntington	2
Hurds	1
Hypoluxo	3
Immokalee	3
Indianola	2
Indian Springs	2
Inglis	2
Interlachen	1
Inverness	2
Inwood	3
Iola	3
Iona	3
Irvine	2
Islamorada	4
Island Grove	2
Istachatta	2
Jacksonville	1
Branch Postoffices.	
Ewington	1
Highway	1
Stations.	
A, 940 W. Bay St.	1
B, 502 Florida Ave.	1
C, 901 Kings Road	1
D, 802 W. Adams St.	1
E, 545 Riverside Ave.	1
Jacob	3
Jasper	2
Jamieson	2
Janney	2
Jasper	2
Jay	4
Jena	2
Jennings	2
Jensen	3
Jewell	3
Jewfish	4
Johnson	1
Johnstown	1
Jonesboro	2
Juliette	2
Juniper	3
Jupiter	3
Kalon	2
Kathleen	2
Kendrick	2
Kenwood	1
Keuka	1
Keystone Park	2
Kenansville	2
Key West	4
Kinard	3
King	2
Kings Ferry	1
Kingston	2
Kinsey	3
Kissimmee	2
Kissimmee Park	2
Knights	2
Knowles	3
Komoko	2
Kuhlman	3
Labelle	3
Laccoochee	2
La Crosse	2
Lacota	2
Lady Lake	2
Lake Bird	2
Lake Butler	1
Lake City	2
Lake Como	2
Lake Geneva	1
Lake Helen	2
Lake Jackson	2
Lake Joe	2
Lake Kerr	2
Lakeland	2
Lake Mary	2
Lake Port	3
Lake Wales	3
Lake Weir	2
Lakewood	3
Lake Worth	3
Lamont	2
Lanark	3
Lanepark	2
Lanier	3
Lansing	3
Lantana	3
Larkins	4
Largo	3
Laurelhill	3
Lawtey	1
Lebanon	2
Lecanto	2
Lee	2
Leesburg	2
Lemon City	4
Lenker	2
Leno	1
Leroy	2
Lessie	1
Levon	2
Levyville	2
Liberty	3
Lilibridge	3
Lilly	3
Limestone	3
Limona	3
Linden	2
Lisbon	2
Lithia	3
Littleriver	4
Live Oak	2
Lloyd	2
Lochloosa	1
Lockhart	2
Longboat	3
Long Key	4
Longwood	2
Loretto	1
Lotus	2
Loughman	2
Lovett	2
Lowell	2
Loyce	2
Luanna	3
Lukens	2
Lulu	1
Lucerne Park	2
Lynne	2
Lynn Haven	3
McAlpin	2
McCall	2
McDavid	4
McIntosh	2
McIntyre	3
McKinley	2
McLellan	3
McRae	1
Mabel	2
Macclenny	1
Macom	3
Madison	2
Magnolia Sp'gs	1
Maitland	2
Majette	3
Malabar	2
Mallory	2
Malone	3
Manatee	3
Manavista	3
Mandarin	1
Mango	3
Mannville	1
Marathon	4
Marco	3
Marianna	3
Marietta	1
Marion	2
Martel	2
Martin	2
Mary Esther	3
Marysville	3
Mascotte	2
Matanzas	1
Maud	3
Maxville	1
Mayo	2
Mayport	1
Maytown	2
Melbourne	2
Melbourne Beach	2
Melrose	1
Meredith	2
Merritt	2
Messina	2
Metts	3
Miakka	3
Miami	4
Micanopy	1
Micco	3
Miccosukee	2
Middleburg	1
Midway	2
Milcreek	1
Miligan	3
Millman	3
Millview	4
Millville	3
Milton	4
Mims	2
Minneola	2
Modello	4
Moffitt	3
Mohawk	2
Molino	4
Montague	2
Montbrook	2
Montevista	2
Montezuma	1
Monticello	2
Montverde	2
Morriston	2
Mossyhead	3
Moss Bluff	2
Moultrie	1
Mount Dora	2
Mounteocha	1
Mount Pleasant	3
Mulat	4
Mulberry	3
Murdock	3
Murfee	3
Muscogee	4
Myrtle	2
Naples	3
Naranja	4
Narcoosee	2
Narrows	3
Nash	3

Postoffice	Zone
Nashua	1
Nassuaville	1
Neals	2
New Augustine	1
New Berlin	1
Newberry	2
Newburn	2
Newell	3
Newport	2
New River	1
New Smyrna	2
Niceville	3
Nichols	3
Nocatee	3
Noles	3
Noma	3
Norum	3
Norwalk	2
Nut	3
Oak	2
Oak Grove	3
Oak Hill	2
Oakland	2
O'Brien	2
Ocala	2
Ocklocknee	2
Ocoee	2
Odessa	2
Ojus	4
Okahumpka	2
Okeechobee	3
Oklawaha	2
Old Town	2
Olga	3
Olney	3
Olustee	1
Ona	3
Oneco	3
Orange	3
Orange Center	2
Orange City	2
Orange Dale	1
Orange Heights	1
Orangehome	2
Orange Lake	2
Orange Mills	1
Orange Park	1
Orange Springs	1
Orchid	3
Orlando	2
Ormond	2
Ormond Beach	2
Ortega	1
Oslo	3
Osprey	3
Osteen	2
Otahite	3
Otter Creek	2
Oviedo	2
Owanita	3
Owens	3
Oxford	2
Ozello	2
Ozona	2
Pablo Beach	1
Pace	4
Paisley	2
Palatka	1
Palma Sola	3
Palm Beach	3
Palmetto	3
Palmore	4
Palm City	3
Palmdale	3
Palm Valley	1
Panacea	2
Panama City	3
Panama Park	1
Panasoffkee	2
Paola	2
Parish	3
Parker	3
Pasadena	2
Pasco	2
Passagrille	3
Paxton	3
Pedro	2
Pembroke	3
Pensacola	4
Independent Station.	
A (Fisherville)	4
Penton	4
Peoria	1
Perrine	4
Perry	2
Philips	1
Picnic	3
Piedmont	2
Pierce	3
Pierson	2
Pine	2
Pine Barren	4
Pinecastle	2
Pineda	2
Pinehurst	1
Pineland	3
Pinelevel	3
Pinellas Park	3
Pinemount	2
Pinetta	2
Pineville	4
Pinewood	4
Pittman	2
Placida	3
Plant City	2
Plummers	1
Plymouth	2
Point Washington	3
Pomona	2
Pompano	3
Ponce De Leon	3
Ponce Park	2
Port Inglis	2
Portland	3
Port Orange	2
Port Richey	2
Port Saint Joe	3
Port Tampa	3
Port Tampa City	3
Powell	2
Princeton	4
Prox	1
Punta Gorda	3
Punta Rassa	3
Putnam Hall	1
Quay	3
Quincy	3
Quintette	4
Raiford	1
Raleigh	2
Randolph	2
Ratliff	1
Redbay	3
Reddick	2
Redhollar	3
Redland	4
Redlevel	2
Red Rock	3
Rehwinkel	2
Rialto	3
Richland	2
Rideout	1
Riley	3
Ringgold	2
Rio	3
Ritta	3
Riverdale	1
Riveria	1
River Junction	3
Riverland	2
Riverview	3
Robinson Point	4
Rochelle	2
Rock Bluff	3
Rock Creek	3
Rockledge	2
Rock Springs	2
Rockwell	2
Rodman	1
Rogers	2
Romeo	2
Rosalie	3
Rose	2
Roseland	3
Rosewood	2
Round Lake	3
Roy	3
Rural	2
Ruskin	3
Rutland	2
Rye	3
Sadler	2
Safety Harbor	2
Sagano	2
Saint Andrew	3
Saint Augustine	1
Saint Catherine	2
Saint Cloud	2
Saint James City	3
Saint Johns Park	2
Saint Joseph	2
Saint Leo	2
Saint Lucie	3
Saint Marks	2
Saint Petersburg	3
Salem	2
Salerno	3
Sampson	1
Samville	3
San Antonio	2
Sanborn	3
Sanderson	1
Sandy	3
Sanford	2
Sanibel	3
San Mateo	1
Santa Fe	1
Santa Rosa	3
Santos	2
Sapp	1
Sarasota	3
Satsuma H'ghts	1
Saunders	3
Saxton	1
Scotts Ferry	3
Seabreeze	2
Sabastian	3
Sebring	3
Sedalia	3
Seffner	3
Sellers Lake	2
Selman	3
Seminole	3
Seville	2
Sewalls Point	3
Sexton	3
Shady	2
Shady Grove	2
Sharpes	2
Shelton	2
Shiloh	2
Silverspring	2
Silvia	3
Sinclair	3
Sisco	1
Smith Creek	3
Sneads	3
Sneads Island	3
Socrum	2
Sopchoppy	2
Sorrento	2
South Bocagrande	3
South Jacksonville	1
South Lake Weir	2
Southport	3
Sparr	2
Spray	2
Spring Garden	2
Springhill	2
Springdale	2
Spruce Creek	2
Spuds	1
Standard	2
Stanton	2
Stanwood	3
Star	2
Starke	1
Steinhatchee	2
Stella	3
Stemper	2
Stephensville	2
Stuart	3
Sullivan	3
Sumatra	3
Summerfield	2
Summer Haven	1
Sumner	2
Sumterville	2
Sunbeam	1
Sunnyside	1
Sutherland	2
Sweetwater	3
Switzerland	1
Sycamore	3
Sydney	3
Taft	3
Tallahassee	2
Tampa	3
Stations.	
West Tampa	3
Ybor City (Ind.)	3
Tangerine	3
Tarpon Spgs	2
Tavares	3
Taylor	3
Telogia	3
Terra Ceia	3
Terrell	3
Thelma	3
Theressa	3
Thonotosassa	3
Tigerbay	3
Tillman	2
Tisonia	1
Titusville	2
Toledo	3
Trenton	2
Trilby	2
Tropic	2
Tucker	2
Turkey Creek	3
Turnbull	2
Tyler	2
Umatilla	2
Union	3
Upcohall	3
Utopia	3
Valkaria	3
Valrico	3
Venice	3
Venus	3
Vereen	3
Verdie	2
Vernon	3
Vero	3
Viking	3
Vilas	3
Vista	2
Volusia	2
Wabasso	2
Wacissa	2
Wade	2
Wadesboro	2
Wagner	2
Wakulla	2
Waldo	1
Walkill	1
Wallace	4
Waller	1
Wall Springs	2
Walton	3
Ward	3
Warrington	4
Watertown	2
Watson	3
Wauchula	3
Waukeenah	2
Wausau	3
Waylonzo	2
Webster	2
Weirsdale	2
Welaka	2
Wellborn	2
West Apopka	2
Westbay	3
Westlake	2
West Palm Beach	3
(West Tampa Sta., Tampa)	3
West Tocol	1
Westville	3
Wetappo	3
Wetumpka	3
Wewahitchka	3
White City	3
Whitehouse	1
White Springs	2
Whitney	2
Whittier	3
Wilcox	2
Wildwood	2
Willeford	2
Willis	2
Williston	2
Wilma	3
Wilmarth	2
Wimauma	3
Windemere	2
Windsor	1
Winfield	2
Winter Garden	2
Winterhaven	2
Winter Park	2
Woods	3
Woodville	2
Worthington	1
Wright	3
Wulfert	3
Yalaha	2
Yamato	3
(Ybor City, Ind. Sta. Tampa)	3
Yelvington	1
York	2
Youkon	1
Youmans	2
Youngstown	3
Yulee	1
Zellwood	2
Zephyrhills	2
Zolfo	3
Zona	3
Zuber	2

PLANTS

Write us for prices on seasonable vegetable plants, namely, Cabbage, Pepper, Egg Plant, Collards, Tomatoes, etc. We will be pleased to quote price and give other information.

Killing Frosts—1911

STATIONS	Last in Spring	First in Autumn
Northern Section		
Archer	Feb. 24	†Nov. 25
Cedar Keys	Jan. 5	Nov. 30
Federal Point	Jan. 5	Nov. 30
Fernandina	Jan. 5	Nov. 25
Gainesville	Feb. 24	Nov. 25
Hilliard	Feb. 25	Nov. 25
Jacksonville	Feb. 24	Nov. 25
Jasper	Mar. 6	Nov. 24
Johnstown	Feb. 25	Nov. 25
Lake City	Feb. 24	Nov. 25
Live Oak	†Feb. 25	*
Macclenny	Mar. 17	Nov. 25
Middleburg	Mar. 4	Nov. 25
St. Augustine	Feb. 25	Nov. 30
Satsuma Heights	Feb. 25	Nov. 25
Switzerland	Feb. 24	Nov. 30
Central Section		
Bartow	Feb. 25	Dec. 1
Brooksville	Feb. 24	Dec. 1
Clermont	Feb. 25	None.
DeLand	Mar. 4	Dec. 1
Eustis	Jan. 5	Dec. 1
Fort Meade	Feb. 25	Dec. 1
Fort Pierce	*	None.
Grasmere	Feb. 25	Dec. 1
Inverness	Feb. 25	Dec. 1
Kissimmee	Jan. 5	None.
Malabar	Feb. 25	None.
Merritts Island	None.	None.
New Smyrna	Feb. 23	None.
Ocala	*	*
Orange City	Mar. 4	Dec. 1
Orlando	Feb. 25	None.
Pinellas Park	*	None.
Plant City	Feb. 25	Dec. 1
Central Section—Cont.		
Rockledge	Feb. 23	None.
Rockwell	†Feb. 25	Nov. 30
St. Leo	Feb. 24	Dec. 1
Tampa	Jan. 5	None.
Tarpon Springs	Feb. 24	Dec. 1
Titusville	Feb. 24	None.
Southern Section		
Arcadia	Feb. 25	None.
Avon Park	Feb. 25	None.
Bradentown	Feb. 25	None.
Fort Myers	None.	None.
Homestead	None.	None.
Hypoluxo	*	*
Jupiter	None.	None.
Key West	None.	None.
Miami	None.	None.
Western Section		
Apalachicola	Feb. 23	Nov. 25
Blountstown	*	Nov. 13
Bonifay	Mar. 17	*
Carrabelle	Mar. 3	Nov. 25
DeFuniak Springs	Feb. 25	Nov. 13
Fenholloway	*	*
Madison	Feb. 25	Nov. 25
Marianna	Mar. 17	Nov. 13
Molino	Mar. 17	Nov. 13
Monticello	Mar. 17	Nov. 13
Mount Pleasant	*	Nov. 13
Pensacola	Feb. 23	Nov. 25
St. Andrew	Mar. 3	Nov. 25
Tallahassee	Feb. 24	Nov. 13
Wausau	Mar. 17	Nov. 10

*Record incomplete.
†Data incomplete, but this date probably correct.

Number of Plants for an Acre of Ground

Distance apart	No. of plants
3 inches by 3 inches	696,960
4 inches by 4 inches	392,040
6 inches by 6 inches	174,240
9 inches by 9 inches	77,440
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560
1½ feet by 1½ feet	19,360
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780
2 feet by 2 feet	10,890
2½ feet by 2½ feet	6,960
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840
3½ feet by 3½ feet	3,555
4 feet by 1 foot	10,890
4 feet by 2 feet	5,445
4 feet by 3 feet	3,630
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722
4½ feet by 4½ feet	2,151
5 feet by 1 foot	8,712
5 feet by 2 feet	4,356
5 feet by 3 feet	2,904
5 feet by 4 feet	2,178
5 feet by 5 feet	1,742
5½ feet by 5½ feet	1,417
6 feet by 6 feet	1,210
6½ feet by 6½ feet	1,031
7 feet by 7 feet	881
8 feet by 8 feet	680
9 feet by 9 feet	537
10 feet by 10 feet	435
11 feet by 11 feet	360
12 feet by 12 feet	302
13 feet by 13 feet	257
14 feet by 14 feet	222
15 feet by 15 feet	193
16 feet by 16 feet	170
16½ feet by 16½ feet	160
17 feet by 17 feet	150
18 feet by 18 feet	134
19 feet by 19 feet	120
20 feet by 20 feet	108
25 feet by 25 feet	69
30 feet by 30 feet	48
33 feet by 33 feet	40
40 feet by 40 feet	27
50 feet by 50 feet	17
60 feet by 60 feet	12

Number of Plants Produced by One Ounce of Seeds

Asparagus	300
Cabbage	2,000
Cauliflower	2,000
Celery	2,500
Leek	1,500
Endive	3,000
Eggplant	1,000
Lettuce	3,000
Pepper	1,000
Tomato	1,300
Thyme	4,000
Sage	1,000

Seasons and Dates for Planting Vegetables and Other Crops in Florida

The following lists include what experience demonstrates can be successfully grown each month as the season most suitable for each variety comes around in the several sections of the state.

However, as the seasons vary and differ according to the climate or the locality, one's own experience or that of some successful neighbor is the best guide for planting that can be suggested.

NORTH AND WEST FLORIDA

January.—Asparagus seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips.

February.—Asparagus seed, Early Corn, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Beets.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomato, Turnip.

April.—Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumber, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

June.—Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

July.—Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato Plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplants, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Okra, Onions, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Celery seed.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce seeds and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnips, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seeds and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

CENTRAL FLORIDA

January.—Asparagus seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Tomato seed, Turnips, Eggplant seed.

February.—Asparagus seed, Early corn, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper seed, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Windsor Beans, Beats.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Squash, Sugar Corn, Watermelons, Tomatoes, Turnips.

April.—Beans, Cantaloupes, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Okra, Onion plants, Parsley, Parsnip, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radishes, Rutabagas, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Watermelons.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cantaloupes, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

June.—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

July.—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Rutabagas, Squash, Sweet Potatoes Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cress, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Okra, Onions, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans, Celery seed.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower plants, Celery plants, Collards, Kale, Leeks, Lettuce seed and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Parsnip, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Leeks, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onions, Radishes, Rape.

TAMPA, ORLANDO, TITUSVILLE AND SOUTHWARD

January.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Spinach, Tomato seed, Turnips.

February.—Adams' Early Corn, Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Onions, Pepper seed, Spinach seed, Spinach, Squash, Windsor Beans.

March.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cantaloupes, Cauliflower, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplant, Irish Potatoes, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radish, Squash, Sugar Corn, Tomatoes, Watermelons.

April.—Beans, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kohlrabi, Okra, Radishes, Squash, Sugar Corn Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Onion plants, Pepper, Pumpkins.

May.—Beans, Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes.

June.—Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant seed, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

July.—Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplants and seed, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

August.—Beans (snap), Cabbage seed, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnips, Windsor Beans.

September.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

October.—Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed, Collards, Kale, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

November.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Celery seed and plants, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard Turnips.

December.—Cabbage plants and seed, Celery plants, Collards, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Swiss Chard.

Temperatures Injurious to Plants

In the table below will be found the temperatures in which most of the plants are liable to be injured by frost. These temperatures are as nearly as possible those of the air in contact with the plant itself. Plants may very often be saved if they are slightly protected. A cover of cheesecloth, branches of trees, or even newspapers will prevent nipping by frost.

Plant or Fruit	In bud	In blossom	In setting time	At other times
Apples	27	29	30	26
Apricots	30	31	32	30
Asparagus	29	29	29	26
Bananas	31	31	32	31
Barley		29		
Beans		31		
Beets				45
Cabbages				5–27
Cantaloupes	32	32		30–31
Cauliflower				20–27
Celery				28
Cucumbers	31	31	31	32
Cymlins, or Squash	31	31	31	30
Flowers	31	31	31	30
Grapes	31	31	30	28
Grape Fruit	30	31	31	28
Lemons	30	31	31	28
Lettuce				12–28
Mandarins	31	31	31	28
Oats	31			
Okra				31
Onions				20
Oranges	30	31	31	26–29
Parsnips				27
Peaches	29	30	30	29
Pears	28	29	29	28
Peas	29	30	30	25
Plums	30	31	31	29
Potatoes, Irish	30	30	30	31
Potatoes, Sweet	31	31	31	31
Radishes				25
Shrubs, Tree	26	28		30
or Roses	30	32		26
Spinach				21
Strawberries	28	28	28	30
Tangerines	31	31	31	28
Tomatoes	31	31	31	31
Turnips				26
Watermelons				28–31
Wheat	31	31		

Periods for Vegetable Seeds to Germinate

The following are periods that it usually takes for seeds to germinate after being sown. Quickness of germination depends upon condition of weather and soil.

Artichoke	from 12 to 20 days
Asparagus	from 18 to 30 days
Beans	from 4 to 8 days
Beet	from 7 to 15 days
Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower	from 4 to 10 days
Carrot	from 14 to 21 days
Celery	from 12 to 21 days
Chervil	from 14 to 21 days
Collards	from 4 to 10 days
Corn Salad	from 12 to 15 days
Corn	from 4 to 10 days
Cress	from 4 to 7 days
Cucumber	from 5 to 10 days
Eggplant	from 7 to 21 days
Endive	from 3 to 7 days
Kohlrabi	from 4 to 10 days
Lettuce	from 4 to 6 days
Melon, Musk	from 5 to 10 days
Melon, Water	from 7 to 14 days
Mustard	from 3 to 7 days
Onion	from 7 to 14 days
Parsley	from 18 to 30 days
Parsnips	from 7 to 14 days
Peas	from 4 to 10 days
Pepper	from 7 to 18 days
Pumpkin	from 5 to 10 days
Radish	from 3 to 5 days
Salsify	from 7 to 14 days
Sorrel	from 7 to 14 days
Spinach	from 7 to 14 days
Squash	from 5 to 10 days
Tomato	from 6 to 14 days
Turnip	from 3 to 5 days

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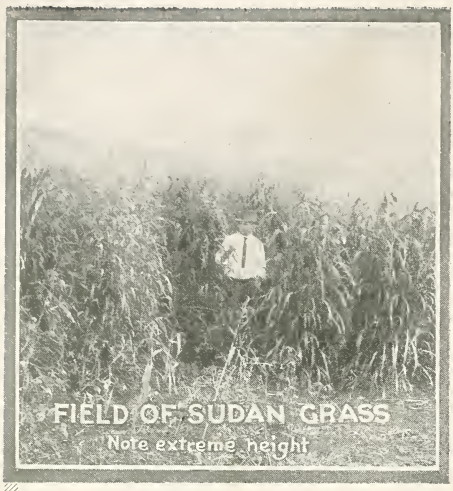
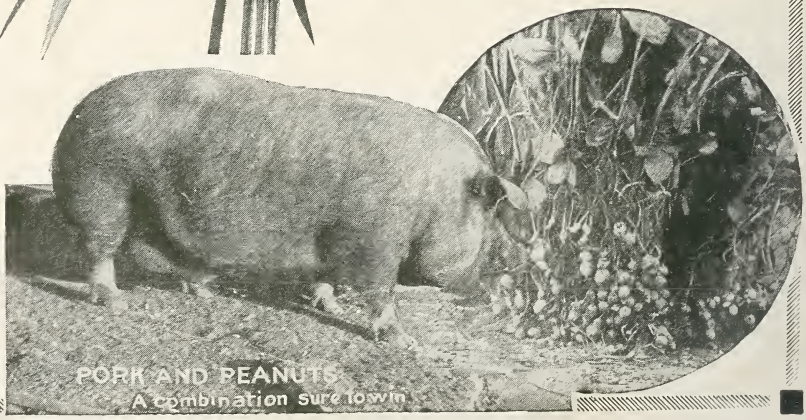


FIELD OF SUDAN GRASS
Note extreme height

SUDAN GRASS ROOTS
Note vigorous growth and lack of root stocks

GERMAN MILLET



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